The Times-Democrat.

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A STRANGE DISASTER.

A Steamer Turns Over and Goes to the Bottom.

SIX SEAMEN WERE DROWNED

They Were Confined In the Hold and Were Probably Pinned Down by Dunnage Used to Hold the Ship's Ballast In Place.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—No stranger disaster ever happened to a vessel than the accident which befell the British ship Blairmore. While riding at anchor in Mission bay the vessel was struck by a violent squall which, together with the swift flying tide, threw the craft on her starboard side, capsizing her completely and sinking her in less than 15 minutes.

Fifteen seamen struggled in the water. Six were confined in the hold and were probably pinned down by the falling dunnage used to hold the ship's ballast in place. The imprisoned sextette never reached the deck, and the bodies of the six are imprisoned in the steel hull.

JUMPED TO HIS DEATH.

In an Effort to Escape an Injured Husband's Wrath.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 10.—Jack Broderick, a gambler, was found unconscious and said he had been robbed by footpads. He was without hat, coat or shoes, and his gold watch was gone. He died from his injuries.

The coroner's inquest brought out the fact that Broderick was not robbed. He went to the house of a married woman in the south part of the city, and, to escape the wrath of her husband, jumped from the second-story window. He died from the injuries received in the fall. Broderick was married and was the proprietor of the largest gambling house in the city.

Undoing Each Other's Work.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—Brigadier Kappel, commander of the Pacific coast division of the Salvation army, has received a telegram from Mrs. Emma Booth-Tucker to the effect that she will arrive in California on April 18. Mrs. Booth-Tucker's sudden determination to visit California is said to be due to the fact that she desires to counterbalance any influence that Mrs Ballington Booth's recent visit to the coast may have had.

Langdon Released.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Samuel P. Langdon, the wealthy coal operator of this city, who was held pending the investigation into the death of Annie J. McGrath, whose body was found on March 23 in a house in this city occupied by Langdon and the girl, was released by the police authorities. Coroner Ashbridge has abandoned the case against Langdon because of lack of evidence.

Rumored Death of Cecil Rhodes.

LONDON, April 10.—There were rumors on the stock exchange that Mr. Cecil Rhodes, formerly premier of Cape Colony, who has been suffering from fever at Salisbury, Matabeleland, is dead. This rumor caused a decline in the company's securities. The officials of the British Chartered South Africa company discredits the rumor.

To Be Opened For Settlement.

SANTA ANA, Cal., April 10.—Notice has been posted here by the land registrar that the township in which Madame Modjeska's mountain home at Ardon is situated will be thrown open in a few weeks for settlement. It is believed, however, that the actress' land will not be affected by the action of the United States land office.

The Indiana Floated.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Captain Evans has telegraphed the navy department that the battleship Indiana having floated out of the Port Royal dry dock he would sail this morning for Hampton Roads, where the Indiana will be attached to the North Atlantic squadron and participate in the maneuvers off the capes.

He Charmed Her.

NEW YORK, April 10.—George R. Williams, the repulsive looking negro dwarf monstrosity who has posed for years in museums and sideshows as the "Turtle Boy," was married to Flossie Clark, a pretty white girl, whose well-to-do parents have been endeavoring to keep her away from him for a year.

Do They Smoke?

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Last year, according to figures contained in a report to the state department by United States Commercial Agent Moore at Weimar, the consumption of tobacco in Germany was 159,392,580 pounds, or a little over three pounds per capita.

Declared For Free Silver.

PORTLAND, Or., April 10.—The Democratic state convention met at 11 a. m. and elected temporary officers, appointed a credential committee and took a recess until afternoon. The convention declared for free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Married Less Than an Hour.

NEW YORK, April 10.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Frank McGinley was killed by a Pennsylvania railway train. McGinley had been married less than an hour before the accident which caused his death. His bride was with him when he was killed.

On His Second Hundred.

OSGOOD, Ind., April 10.—In an Italian settlement four miles below Versailles one of the men, named Rocca, will celebrate his one hundred and fifth birthday this month. He is quite spry, and retains his mental faculties to an astonishing degree.

Ordered Out the Militia.

S[illegible], Wash., April 10.—Governor McGraw has ordered out a portion of the State militia because of the rising difficulties and serious trouble between Washington and Oregon fishermen on the Columbia river.

SEVENTY-SECOND ASSEMBLY.

In the Senate.

COLUMBUS, O., April 10.—The following bills were introduced:

Mr Hartsuch, providing for joint meetings of boards of county commissioners to apportion the expense of joint county ditches.

Mr Stewart, to change the first and the 1st subdivision of the Seventh judicial district and to repeal an act.

Mr. Avery, relating to the construction of an [illegible] to the state house.

Mr Herron, authorizing the payment of attorney fees by the commissioners of Hamilton county to M[illegible] Outcalt for services in the P[illegible].

Mr. Dunn, providing that the maximum per capita allowance by county commissioners to sheriffs for keeping prisoners shall be 50 cents a day.

Mr. Harbaugh, providing for the appointment of an additional deputy inspector of workshops and factories for the inspection of gunpowder factories and all places where explosives are manufactured.

Bills passed.

House bill by Mr Hart, providing that milk containing more than 8½ per cent of watery fluid shall be deemed adulterated.

Mr Sullivan, authorizing the appointment of commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States.

House bill by Mr Boxwell, making appropriations for the last three quarters of the fiscal year ending Nov. 15, 1896, and the first quarter of the fiscal year ending Feb 15, 1897.

Mr. Clark, to raise the salary of the judges of the supreme court from $4,000 to $5,000.

House bill by Mr. Landis, to provide for the appointment of boards of directors of county agricultural societies in certain counties.

Mr Avery, to protect [illegible] and employes of the state [illegible].

Mr. Lanning, to strike from the Revised Statutes certain repealing acts.

Mr. Harbaugh, to pay certain deficiencies and liabilities of the Ohio National Guard for rent of armory at Norwalk.

Mr Williams, to revise and improve the statutes of Ohio relating to insurance.

Mr. Herron, to regulate the selection and tenure with reference to merit of subordinate employes of cities of the first class and of the first and second grade of the second class.

House bill by Mr Parham, to authorize the commissioners of Hamilton county to issue bonds for the purpose of rebuilding the Miami avenue aqueduct.

House bill by Mr Richardson, to authorize the village of Norwood, Hamilton county, to borrow not exceeding $40,000 to pay existing indebtedness and to issue bonds therefor.

House bill by Mr. McLaughlin, to authorize the commissioners of Harrison county to construct a free turnpike.

Mr. Cromley, to authorize the commissioners of Franklin county to construct a bridge over the Panhandle and Baltimore and Ohio tracks on the Johnstown road.

House bill by Mr. Aldrich, to create a special school district in Helena, Sandusky county.

Mr Johnson, to authorize the commissioners of Mercer county to pay certain indebtedness against the Agricultural society of said county.

House bill by Mr Reed, to establish a special school district in Erie township, Ottawa county, to be known as the La Carne special school district.

Mr Herron, to provide for the issue of $40,000 of bonds to repair and build additions to the house of refuge of Cincinnati.

Mr Porter providing that officers of swing bridges in Cleveland and the sanitary force shall be placed under civil service regulations.

House bill by Mr Merryman, to authorize the commissioners of Franklin county to issue $400,000 of bonds to meet deficiencies in certain funds.

House bill by Mr Bell, authorizing the commissioners of Madison county to construct a children's home.

House bill by Mr Landis, to authorize the board of commissioners of Hamilton to construct sewers.

In the House.

COLUMBUS, O., April 10.—Bills were passed in the house as follows:

Senate bill by Mr Jones, providing that after July 1, 1896, executions shall take place at the Ohio penitentiary by electricity instead of by hanging.

Senate bill by Mr Brown, providing for the interchange of products between state institutions.

Senate bill by Mr. Cromley, providing that 500 copies of bills be printed instead of 300.

Senate bill by Mr. Howard, authorizing a state levy of one hundredth of a mill for the normal and industrial department of Wilberforce university, Greene county.

Senate bill by Mr. Williams, authorizing the trustees of Ohio State university to issue certificates of indebtedness and create a sinking fund.

Mr. Kelly, providing that school treasurers shall give bond in a sum double the amount of funds they will probably receive.

Mr Myers, providing that all mortgages and deeds shall be indexed as soon as filed with the recorder.

Mr Walton, providing a method for keeping township and county ditches clean.

Mr. Southard, authorizing the trustees of McArthur township, Logan county, to take charge of a cemetery.

Resolutions adopted:

Senate joint resolution by Mr. Lanning, providing for a constitutional convention.

Bills introduced:

Mr. Wiley, making it a misdemeanor to sell or allow to run at large a hog afflicted with cholera.

England's Imports and Exports.

LONDON, April 10.—The board of trade returns for the first quarter of the present year show that the imports have amounted to £112,295,343 ($561,476,710) against £100,837,860 ($504,189,300) for 1895. The exports for the first quarter of 1896 were £61,233,043 ($306,165,215) against £52,720,361 ($263,601,185) for last year at the same time.

Bringing Black Plague.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—Information has reached the health department here that a case of black plague developed on board the steamship Gaelic after she left Yokohama for San Francisco. The victim, a Chinaman, died, and the ship will be quarantined when she reaches this port.

Deserter Arrested.

PORTLAND, Or., April 10.—Frank J. Affleck, a Harvard graduate and the brother of a wealthy member of the New York Stock Exchange, who, after dissipating a fortune, enlisted in a cavalry troop at Fort Boise, deserted recently and has been arrested in this city.

SHE RAN OUT OF COAL.

The Steamer Rio de Janeiro Had an Eventful Trip

WOODWORK USED FOR FUEL.

She Brings News That Besides the Black Plague, Smallpox and Cholera are Playing Havoc Among the Heathen Chinese.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—The Pacific mail ship Rio de Janeiro has arrived from China and Japan. The ship presented a dilapidated appearance, nearly all of her cabins and the woodwork on the upper deck having been consumed during the period of the last trip from this port, when she ran out of coal.

The ship's officers bring but little news of the epidemic in the Orient. Hongkong has been declared an infected port and the steamship line to Vladivostock has suspended operations.

At Kobe a general quarantine station has been established and systematic efforts are made to combat the dread disease. Besides the black plague cholera and smallpox in a virulent form have made their appearance.

In Japan more modern methods are employed than in China and as a result the death rate is lower in the kingdom of the mikado than in the latter country.

A RECIPROCITY MEASURE.

It Is Designed to Increase and Equalize Trade.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The subcommittee of the committee on ways and means, which has been conducting an investigation into the results of the recent reciprocity policy of the government, has agreed to report to the full committee, as a substitute for the large number of measures that have been proposed in congress during this session relating to reciprocity and retaliation, a bill which was offered by Mr. Hopkins in the house of representatives.

The bill comprises five sections under the caption of "A bill to increase and equalize the trade of the United States with foreign nations by the negotiations of reciprocal commercial arrangements." It differs materially from the old reciprocity provision of the McKinley act in that it does not offer lower rates than those now established to nations entering upon the agreements, but simply relieves them from the imposition of additional duty.

Craighill Succeeds Casey.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Brigadier General William P. Craighill, United States army, was appointed chairman of the board of consulting engineers of the dock board of this city, in place of Brigadier General Thomas L. Casey, United States army, deceased. General Craighill succeeded General Casey as chief engineer of the United States when the latter was retired under the age limit.

The Magazine Exploded.

KIANG GIN, China, April 10.—Recently Captain Kao was sent here to command the fort. He found it reeking with crime and attempted some reforms. Two regiments revolted, and at a given signal from the leader they seized the guns and killed all the new officers. During the massacre a magazine exploded and not a soldier was left to tell the story.

Murdered by Her Husband.

EUCLAIRE, Mich., April 10.—The inquest on the death of Mrs Kate O'Donnell resulted in a verdict that her death was caused by strychnine poisoning and that the poison was administered by her husband. The man wanted to get rid of his wife in order to marry a young girl named Leclaire, with whom he had been intimate and who testified to that effect.

SECTARIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

They Are Cut Off by an Overwhelming Majority In the House.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The District of Columbia appropriation bill, which was recommitted early in March after a protracted fight against appropriations for private and sectarian institutions, was brought into the house with the specific appropriations stricken out and containing in lieu thereof an appropriation of a large sum for charities to be expended under the direction of the district commissioners, with the proviso that no part of the appropriation should go to institutions in ecclesiastical or sectarian control. The feature of the debate was a vigorous attack on the A. P. A. by Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass).

It has been stated, said he, that members of the A. P. A. organization never made any opposition at all to the appropriations for these institutions until the night before and then they bombarded the committee room and insisted upon the appropriations for these institutions being stricken out.

The animus of this organization, he proceeded, is well known. Members of the house have been importuned, not in the interest of justice, of freedom, or of a broad spirit of liberality and Americanism, to oppose this bill, but because it appropriated money for Catholic institutions.

I stand upon this floor, born and bred a Roman Catholic and proud of it, and I deny the right of any secret, oath-bound organization to come before the legal representatives of the American people and by its dark, deep, underhand methods, seek to deprive me and the members of the religion which I profess of the honest rights and privileges and dues of American citizenship.

What apology is there for a Roman Catholic to live in this country? Is one necessary? Look at the deeds of bravery, of heroism, of statesmanship that have been performed by Roman Catholics. I challenge any member of the A. P. A. organization in this house or any member in sympathy with it, to name any sphere in life or any public duty that has been badly filled or illy performed by members of the Roman Catholic church.

In the great war of the revolution Washington had no more [illegible] friends or braver supporters than the Roman Catholic members of his staff; and when we look at the great naval struggle which was the pride and glory of the American people at that time, the first name that springs to our lips is that of an Irishman, a Roman Catholic, Captain John O'Brien, who achieved the first great naval victory of the war off the coast of Maine.

It was not asked whether Kosciusko or Pulaski or Lafayette were Catholics when the 13 colonies were struggling for their independence. At that time could you find any fanatics? At that time could you find persons stealthily creeping around from one end of the country to the other in secrecy intriguing against a man's religion?

I know we talk about the breadth and liberality of the American people in these days. Why, sirs, it is not to be compared with the breadth and liberality, and wisdom that were exhibited in those times. My friends, if we should have war with England on account of the Venezuelan matter or war with Spain on account of the Cuban matter, where would the members of this famous organization be—where would they be found?

They would be found in the same place and under the same auspices they were found in the war of the rebellion, taking the steamers for Nova Scotia to put themselves under the protection of Queen Victoria and the British flag.

Mr. Bartlett (Dem., N. Y.), in opposition to the amended district bill, reviewed the fight that had been made against appropriations for sectarian charitable institutions. Instead of making such appropriations directly, he said, it was now proposed that congress shift the responsibility to the shoulders of the district commissioners by giving them a lump sum equal to those appropriation to be expended according to their discretion. It was, he declared, a cowardly course. The provision, he said, was in almost the exact language of a plank in the platform of the American protective association.

After some further remarks by Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.), Mr. McRae (Dem., Ark.) and Mr. Grout (Rep., Vt.), the vote was taken on the amended bill, which was passed on a rising vote—134 to 21. Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.) demanded the ayes and nays, but his demand was not seconded.

Firebugs Busy.

SAVANNAH, April 10.—Incendiary attempts were made to burn the Savannah postoffice, and also the large four-story brick building occupied by the Hoyie Grocery company and Londen & Bates music house. The buildings are in different parts of the business section of the city.

Several Men Missing.

OGDEN, Utah, April 10.—The number of men killed by the premature explosion in Ogden river canon, so far as known, is five. There is a rumor that several men are missing, and their bodies may yet be found under the mass of rock which was thrown down by the explosion.

Everything Is Waiting.

PITTSBURG, April 10.—The American Manufacturer says the iron and steel market is not in the furore shown this time last week. It seems that everything is in a waiting condition, holding back to see the full results of the declared advance in Bessemer steel.

Instructed For Mac.

FALMOUTH, Ky., April 10.—W. McD. Shaw of Covington and C. N. Valandingham of Williamstown were elected delegates from the Sixth district to the St. Louis convention and instructed for McKinley.

He Was Railroaded.

RICHMOND, Ky., April 10.—Sidney Brink, the boy who was placed in jail here Wednesday charged with robbery, was indicted by the grand jury, tried and given two years in the penitentiary.

In the Race to Stay.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 10.—Governor Bradley's managers reiterated the statement that he is in the race to stay, not withstanding his defeat in the district convention here and at Falmouth.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

JAILED AND FINED.

Bradfield Brothers Plead Guilty to Assault and Battery.

LONDON, O., April 10.—There will be no trial of the two Bradfield brothers, who were indicted in 1894 for the murder of A. D. Stone. The trial of the brothers was set for this week, but upon the consent of Prosecutor Jones the defendants were permitted to change their pleas of not guilty of murder in the second degree to guilty of assault and battery. Judge Maynard sentenced Herman to the county jail for 30 days and pay a fine of $150, and Bayard was given $100 fine and 10 days.

Basis of Settlement Reached.

NEW YORK, April 10.—It is stated that a basis of settlement has been reached by the Northern Pacific reorganization committee as to the exchange of Northern Pacific and Montana firsts into the securities of the new reorganized company. Bondholders will receive 50 per cent on the new 3 per cent new bonds and a similar amount in preferred stock.

In Secret Session.

CLEVELAND, April 10.—The Bar Iron association was in secret session at the Weddell House, a large number of members from all parts of the country being in attendance. It is understood the most important matter under discussion was the advisability of making an advance in prices.

To Arm Naval Militia.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—In the senate Senator McMillin gave notice that he would make an effort to have the naval appropriation bill amended so as to provide $50,000 for arming and equipping the naval militia of the various states.

Judgment by Default.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Judgment by default was entered in the superior court against the Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit company for $7,359,472.87 in favor of the Northern Trust company.

Bill to Admit New Mexico.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The house committee on territories has voted in favor of reporting the bill for the admission of New Mexico as a state. The vote stood 6 for and 4 against.

Garrisons Relieved.

BATAVIA, Island of Java, April 10.—The garrisons which were beleaguered by the Achines insurgents have been relieved. Forty Dutch soldiers were killed and wounded.

Mrs. Maybrick's Case.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The house has adopted the resolution calling on the state department for information regarding Mrs. Maybrick.

Will Hold a Convention.

PROVIDENCE, April 10.—The Republican state convention for the election of delegates-at-large and alternates to the national convention at St. Louis will be held here today.

Turf Winners.

At Memphis—George F. Smith, Scribe, Berclair, Olleau, Mopsy, Helen Mar.

He's a Hustler.

NICHOLASVILLE, Ky., April 10.—Sid Brink, a 16-year-old boy from Madison county, was arrested here for housebreaking and grand larceny. He was locked up in jail and returned to Madison in charge of an officer, who, on searching him, discovered that he had stolen a hat and several other articles belonging to a prisoner, with whom he had been jailed, and that he had also stolen a handkerchief from the deputy jailer.

Promises and Hopes Shattered.

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., April 10.—Mary Morgan, who claims to be 68 years of age, and lives at Holy Fork, Bland county, Va., has instituted a suit for breach of promise of marriage against Wiley W. Jones for $3,000. She claims Jones refuses to marry her. Jones says Mary promised to deed him a one-half interest in her $4,000 farm under an ante-nuptial contract.

Some Railroad Changes.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The Southern railroad has acquired and will assume immediate possession of the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville railroad, and has sold the Cumberland Gap tunnel connection at Middleboro, Ky., to the Louisville and Nashville railroad, reserving trackage rights through and over the same.

MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Stock Quotations For April 8.

New York.

Beef—Family, $10 00@12 00; extra mess, $7 00@8 00; packed, $9 00@11 00. Cut meats—Pickled bellies, 5c; pickled shoulders, 4½; pickled hams, 8½@8¾c. Lard—Western steam, $5 30. Pork—Old mess, $9 00@9 10; family, $10 25@10 75; short clear, $10 00@11 50. Butter—Western dairy, 10@11c; do creamery, 13@22c; do factory, 9@12c; Elgins, 19c; imitation creamery, 20@23c. Cheese—State large, 6@10¼c; small, 6@10¾c; part skims, 2@3c; full skims, 2@2½c. Eggs—State and Pennsylvania, 11½@12c; western fresh, 11¼@11½c.

Wheat—78¼c. Corn—40c. Rye—47c. Oats—25½c.

Chicago.

Cattle—Fair to best beeves, $3 40@4 65; stockers and feeders, $2 75@3 50; mixed cows and bulls, $1 60@3 75; Texans, $3 00@4 15; western, $2 15@3 70.

Hogs—Light, $3 75@4 00; rough packing and shipping, $3 55@3 60; mixed and butchers', $3 65@3 95; heavy packing and shipping, $3 50@3 85; pigs, $2 35@3 45.

Sheep—Natives, $3 60@5 70; western, $3 40@4 60; Texans, $1 80@2 70. Lambs—$4 00@4 65.

Wheat—65c. Corn—29¼c. Oats—19c. Rye—37½c.

Buffalo.

Cattle—Market firm.

Hogs—Yorkers, $3 95@4 20; roughs, common to good, $2 60@3 25; medium and heavies, $4 80@4 85; pigs, $3 95@4 15.

Sheep and lambs—Extras, $2 90@2 65; good prime, $2 30@4 50; common, $2 00@2 20; choice lambs, $4 45@5 25. Veal calves, $5 65@6 40.

Pittsburg.

Cattle—Prime, $4 25@4 35; fair to good butchers', $3 80@4 00; bulls, stags and cows, $1 75@3 30.

Hogs—Heavy, $3 90@4 00; medium, 4 35@4 60; pigs, $4 10@4 20.

Sheep and lambs—Choice sheep, $4 15@4 25; common, $3 70@3 90; choice lambs, $3 50@8 00; exports, $3 60@3 80.

Cincinnati.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 75c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 31½c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 22@22½c. Rye—No. 2, 42c.

Lard—$5 00. Bulk meats—$4 75. Bacon—$5 50.

Hogs—$3 35@3 50. Cattle—$2 50@4 25. Sheep—$2 75@4 00. Lambs—$3 75@4 85.

Toledo.

Wheat—74c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 30c. Oats—No. 2 white 21c. Rye—35c. Clover seed—$4 50.



Men's and Young Men's

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WHITNEY TO MARRY.

WHY HE WILL NOT BE A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

The Ex-Secretary of the Navy Soon to Become the Husband of a Charming Widow—Had to Tell His Secret to Head Off a Boom.

It has been at last discovered why ex-Secretary Whitney has been so reluctant to permit his friends to use his name as a presidential candidate. There were so many indications that unless Mr. Whitney peremptorily prevented a canvass in his behalf he would receive the nomination that it has always been thought a little strange that he was so decided and apparently sincere when his Democratic friends ventured to ask him at least to give a negative support to proposed efforts in his behalf.

There has been no time since the elections of last fall when Mr. Whitney has not known that if he would do no more than promise to acquiesce in any determination his friends might make he would probably receive the nomination. This sentiment, which has been so strongly developed in his favor, is not a local one. It has come very largely from the south and southwest. The attempt made in Mississippi about a month ago to bring the Democratic organization and business Democrats of that state into a movement which had Whitney's nomination in view was the result of a genuine feeling in that state that he was the best candidate for the Democracy.

Mr. Whitney was perhaps more surprised than any one else when he learned how far that movement had gone, since he was not aware that he had ever done anything which would cause his name especially to appeal to the Democracy of that state.

It was reported at the time this Mississippi movement was under way that Mr. Whitney would, after he was satisfied that it was a genuine and serious attempt to bring him forward as the presidential candidate, instruct his friends in that state in an appropriate way that they must abandon that purpose.



EX-SECRETARY W. C. WHITNEY.

He did afterward write a letter, which caused him not a little annoyance. He had been able to tell his friends in New York that they must not bring out his name in connection with the nomination, but he was able to do that in private and informal conversation. But the Mississippi movement required something formal and peremptory, and Mr. Whitney was confronted with the necessity of declining in advance something which might not be offered to him.

He realized, however, that unless he put a stop to this Mississippi movement it would be likely to spread and at last get beyond his control. Therefore he wrote the letter, in which, after expressing his views upon the silver question, he said that he must not be considered by the Democrats as the candidate for the presidency.

Mr. Whitney thought that that letter would put an end to his embarrassments, but this week he has been compelled to supplement what he said to the Mississippi Democrats. On Monday a delegation of southern Democrats went to New York fortified with the indorsement of Secretary Lamont. They went for the express purpose of inducing Mr. Wihtney to say that if the national Democracy felt that he should be nominated and would nominate him upon a platform calling for international agreement by which silver as a money at an accepted ratio could be used then he would accept.

But when Mr. Whitney was seen he sent despair to the hearts of these men. He assured them that there were no considerations which would lead him to change his determination. He would not, under any circumstances, be the candidate, nor did he propose to take any part in the presidential politics of this year. When Mr. Whitney was pressed for a sufficient reason for that determination, he at last said, with a manner of diffidence and embarrassment:

"Why, gentlemen, I am going to be married in a few days, and you can understand that a relation of that kind is very likely to absorb my time."

So there, at last, in that answer the politician had an explanation of the singular reticence and reluctance of Mr. Whitney when presidential politics have been spoken of to him. He is to be married to a charming woman, a widow, and it is understood the ceremony will be performed not very long after ex-President Harrison. Furthermore, the report is that the same clergyman who will marry ex-President Harrison to Mrs. Dimmick will also marry Mr. Whitney.

The fact that Mr. Whitney was contemplating marriage was known only to a few of his intimate friends, and, as he has been enjoying an Indian summer courtship and betrothal, so also his marriage will be very private. His friends do not know whether or not he intends to make his bride a present, but they are of the impression that Mr. Whitney will sail immediately after his marriage and will probably remain abroad until after the presidential election.

This announcement takes Mr. Whitney absolutely out of the list of possible candidates for the Democracy. But it is a rather curious fact that ex-President Harrison should marry, so that it would seem as though a relation which Mr. Whitney thought to justify him in declining to go into active political life should also apply to the ex-president, yet there is more and more comment in New York upon the probability and advisability of General Harrison's nomination.—Holland in Philadelphia Press.

A REMARKABLE BRIDGE.

The Longest Electric Railroad Bridge in the World.

The St. Louis and Meramec River Railroad company, which, in conjunction with the St. Louis and Suburban Railway company, is building a double track electric railroad, is erecting the highest and longest steel electric railway bridge in the world across the Missouri Pacific railroad right of way and River des Peres valley at Edgebrook.

The structure consists of a steel trestle 900 feet long, resting on concrete piers. The two principal spans, each 135 feet long, will cross the Missouri Pacific railroad at a height of 60 and the River des Peres at a height of 70 feet. The remainder of the bridge will consist of 45 foot spans resting on steel trestle towers 30 feet square and 60 feet high. The bridge will be constructed for a double track, with a substantial railing 6 feet high, and will be used exclusively for electric railway purposes. The grade throughout will be a perfect level, and its capacity sufficient to carry double the weight of two of the largest electric motor cars now in use with 125 passengers.

The contract for the bridge was awarded Feb. 14, 1896, and the contractors are under bond to have it completed ready for travel within 100 days from that date.

The concrete piers are already completed and the scaffolding is in course of erection, ready for the steel work.

Work is progressing rapidly along the entire line. The tracks have been laid and poles and wires erected on over half of the company's right of way, and it is expected that the road will be in operation by June 1.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SOCIETY OF VITAL FRIENDS.

Remarkable Band of People With Headquarters In Philadelphia.

One of the most remarkable societies in all the world today, which claims that it has lost but 11 of its 500 members in America within the last 25 years, and that 25 of its members have lived past the century mark has its headquarters at 707 North Seventh street, Philadelphia.

The society is called the Vital Friends. The Vital Friends, who speak of themselves as belonging to the cosmical church, are bound together as a sect partly religious, partly hygienic in its teachings, and the establishment on North Seventh street is a school where this sect's doctrines are promulgated. There the members are daily instructed by the founder and head of the association, Victor B. Hall.

The cosmical standard and motto consists of three triads—"Purity, peace, plenty; life, love, liberty, and harmony, health, happiness."

QUEER INSURANCE CLAUSE.

Second Adventists Form a Company In Line With Their Views.

The Second Adventists of Philadelphia have formed the most unique life insurance company on record. They declare in a circular letter that the old line companies discriminate against the Adventists because no provision is made for the payment of insurance when men are bodily carried up into heaven, which is one of their beliefs.

Hence the leading clause in all the policies of the new insurance company is to the effect that when there is proof that the insured man was caught up into heaven the company must pay his heirs the face of the policy. The plan of the company was made known by circular letters. R. H. Ramsey is the chief promoter of the enterprise.

Air Motor Test.

A party of New York capitalists went to Rome recently to witness a test of a compressed air motor invented by Robert Harde. It is claimed for it that 25 miles an hour can be made. With a heavy load of freight attached the motor was stopped while running down hill, showing complete control. It is asserted that the motor can be stopped in one and a half inches, and that at all times it is under complete control. The New York men seemed well pleased with the test.

Will Tesla Hurry Up?

Nicola Tesla, who is likely to be a greater man than Edison in the electrical world, if indeed he is not already, says that he believes that it is possible to have simultaneous electrical communication without wires between all parts of the earth, or even with the planets. It would be gratifying if Mr. Tesla would hurry up and get his scheme in operation, so that we could know where Nansen is.—Somerville Journal.

Famous Jurist Coming Over.

The London Chronicle announces that the lord chief justice, Baron Russell of Killowen, will visit America for the long vacation and will take part in a conference of jurists at Saratoga.

Great Trouble Saver.

The substitution of the Torrens system for the tortuous system in real estate is one of the best business achievements of the century.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Liver ills

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work easily and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

FEET AND LEGS OF DAZZLING RED.

Appearance of the New Woman In Early Ohio Politics.

The businesslike elections of today would have been regarded as tame and spiritless affairs a generation ago and even more so two generations ago. Elections are now attended as a matter of public business, a duty of citizenship, and the majority of electors are glad when the duty is discharged. Our grandfathers regarded a campaign, particularly a presidential campaign, as a joyful privilege as well as an imperative duty.

Forty or fifty years ago the man who refused to get out and "holler for his man" was not worth considering in the light of patriotic citizenship. It was the era of the barbecue, the public hurrah and too frequently the fisticuff. Not a little of the enthusiastic display was the work of women and girls, and these often became more intensely bitter than the men. One case as far back as the "campaign of 1844" shows the willingness of patriotic women to help the cause along.

In a southern Ohio county the "big meeting" so common to all campaigns was advertised to be held at the county seat. At these meetings it was usual to offer a prize for the largest delegation, or the most unique parade, or some other feature, in order to engender a rivalry in the townships; hence the "40 horse team," or the great ox wagon, with its two dozen "yokes," was usually somewhere in sight on the day of parade.

The citizens who crowded the mud sidewalks were startled with a great snapping of whip, stentorian "gees" and "haws" and "ya-a-backs," proving that the climax was approaching. The great wagon came lumbering along, and soon the singing of female voices fixed the attention of the spectators upon what was an illustrated volume of woman's interest in politics. Upon a long wagon, seated on either side, with their backs together, were seemingly a multitude of girls or young women, rugged, red cheeked lasses. All wore dresses reaching to the knees, but not a shoe or stocking in the entire load. Instead, the somewhat sturdy limbs and feet were painted a dazzling carmine red, and these, swinging in the sunlight, rendered an effect so weird as to be almost startling.

As the oxen waddled farther along some enthusiastic Polk man discovered that the shapely limbs were stained with pokeberry juice, and cheers for "Polk and Dallas" rent the air. It was a picture of the new woman in politics that would startle the most daring agitator of today. But it was the spirit of the times.—Chicago Times-Herald.

"Out of Order."

At a club meeting where the members, though old men, wrangled like so many schoolboys this scene occurred, and the Louisville Commercial reports it:

A feeble old man whose yellow complexion indicated liver troubles offered a resolution. His opponent got up and excitedly exclaimed:

"Mr. Chairman, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman is out of order and therefore cannot offer the resolution."

The old man replied in an equally excited manner: "Mr. Chairman, the gentleman is right. I am out of order. The doctor told me this morning that my liver was all out of order. But, Mr. Chairman, I should like to see the clause in the constitution which says that if a man is sick he cannot present a resolution."

The old fellow is still wondering why his hearers laughed.

He travels safe and not unpleasantly who is guarded by poverty and guided by love.—Sir Philip Sidney.

The water snail has a gelatinous rope which he can lengthen or shorten at pleasure.

Dr. Hand's Colic Cure.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Jan. 5, 1894.—The Hand Medicine Co., Philadelphia:—We have used the sample bottle of Dr. Hand's Colic Cure with entire success and find that it does all that is claimed for it. No praise can be too great for such a truly wonderful remedy, and we cheerfully recommend it to anyone having a baby with the colic. I remain sincerely yours, Ferdinand M. King, 86 Scott street." Dr. Hand's Remedies for Children sold by all druggists, 25c.

LITTLE KISSES.

Little Kisses at the gate
Meets me in the twilight late;
Where the rarest roses be
Waits she with a kiss for me.
Round my neck her ringlets fall.
She's the sweetest rose of all.

"How much do you love me, Kisses—
Little Kisses, crowned and curled?"
Then with arms worldwide she answers,
"Love you—love you—all the world."

Little Kisses at the gate
Whispers to the white rose, "Wait."
To the restless red rose she
Whispers, "Keep me company."
And the red rose petals fall
On the sweetest rose of all.

"How much do you love me, Kisses—
Little Kisses, crowned and curled?"
And the roses hear her answer,
"Love you—love you—all the world."

Little Kisses, at the gate
Linger not too late, too late,
Lest some lonely angel far
Wandering from a loveless star
Where the earthly angels be
Steal your face away from me!

"How much do you love me, Kisses—
Little Kisses, crowned and curled?"
Shall I ever miss the answer,
"Love you—love you—all the world."
—Frank Stanton in Chicago Times-Herald.

DON'TS FOR DEBUTANTES.

Rules For Those Who Are About to Enter or Have Just Entered Society.

It is a good thing to have some rules with which to work out life's problems, and here are some that have been picked up and tested by a contributor to the Washington Star and found to be good:

Always take it for granted that every one means well by you unless you have proof to the contrary. The average person in society has a good natured, or at least a cynical, sort of tolerance and liking for you. Very few actually hate you or want to spite you. When you find out that there is some one who does, don't discuss it or quarrel about it if it can be avoided. Just drop the person from your life as completely as possible, and, above all, never descend to abuse him or her. It will hurt you worse than it will your enemy. Never treasure up a grievance; it will grow out of all proportion with nursing.

Don't snub other women and girls just because there is a man around. This is the most flagrant fault of a girl who has not learned relative values. The man will not like you any better for ignoring a girl friend and earnestly devoting yourself to him. A great many debutantes think their success depends upon the men. It is a sad mistake. It is the married women and your girl comrades who can give you a good time, or not, in the end. Very few women dislike you because of your successes. It is because of your flaunting them.

Never ignore older and married men. They will not forgive it, and they wield a mighty power.

Don't wonder what construction will be put on everything you say, the way you hold your head and the way you laugh.

Don't wonder what people are thinking of your pose, and your gown, and your hands, and the position of your feet. Ten to one they don't even see you, and if they do they are not bothering their heads about you. This is not kind, but it is eminently true. A very young girl's worst fault is her self consciousness. It may be the consciousness of her shortcomings, but that is even more vexing that an appreciation of her virtues.

Don't be wondering what you will say next. A pause is nothing deadly, if you do not make it so. Probably by the time you have finished saying what you have in mind a new topic will be suggested. Trying to say something—anything—to fill in a hiatus is the most potent cause of that mistake commonly known as putting your foot in it.

Don't frequent tete-a-tete corners. Only experienced and much older girls can do that with impunity.

Don't giggle, but, on the other hand, don't look as if you were at a wedding or a funeral.

Use your eyes to say what it doesn't happen to be practical to say with your tongue.

If you happen to be left stranded for one dance, never sit all alone on one side of the wall to be pitied. Get up and go over to some group of matrons, and don't fancy that the whole room is watching your transit. It is much too busy talking and dancing. Here, again, don't think of yourself. There is nothing so wretched as a would be indifferent wallflower. She can't possibly look as though she liked it, and there is not the least use in trying to smile it off.

Above all things, never discuss an affair where you were a failure. Never admit that you were a failure. Keep quiet about it if you can't enthuse. It doesn't do to explain the causes.

Source of the Emperor's Jokes.

The German emperor has a trick of annexing good things that may be said in his presence and using them afterward without inverted commas, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. In this way a certain German officer acquired the name of "purveyor of jokes to his majesty." The title is said to have reached the imperial ears, and William II snubbed his jester back to obscurity—a thing which Punchinello never forgave. The emperor and the officer meeting about a year afterward, the emperor said with much affability, "Well, K——, I'm ready to swallow more of your good things." "Your majesty is to be congratulated upon your digestion," said the ironical K——, "since you never bring any of them up again." K—— is now on furlough.

Color Photography.

Professor John Joly of Trinity college, Dublin, the discoverer of the Joly method of photographing in colors directly from nature, is paying a brief visit to this country. His method consists simply in the use while taking the picture of a screen ruled minutely in the three primary colors, and in the use of a similarly ruled screen of slightly different shades in printing. So far the method has been used only in transparencies.

I. H. BOBBET, Marshalltown, Iowa, writes: January 31, 1896. "It is with great pleasure that I recommend Dr. Kay's Renovator, especially for what you claim it is, a remedy for worn out business men. I have had a tired and languid feeling in my limbs over a year, and I concluded to wear it out, but gave it up, as I was growing worse. I have now taken two 25cts. boxes, and will say I am now entirely free from that feeling. I am confident that your Dr. Kay's Renovator will remove that tired and languid feeling, usually called spring fever, and shall treasure it as a household panacea, and recommend it to all afflicted with that malady." The many cures, without a failure, attest the fact that

Dr. Kay's Renovator

Is a positive cure for the worst cases of headache, dyspepsia, constipation, liver and kidney diseases, and all nervous and blood diseases, biliousness, despondency, female diseases, etc. AT THIS TIME OF YEAR it is invaluable, as it renovates and invigorates the whole system and purifies and enriches the blood, giving new life and vigor to the whole body. The very best nerve tonic known. Very pleasant and easy to take. IT HAS TWO TO FOUR TIMES AS MANY DOSES AS LIQUID MEDICINES SELLING FOR SAME PRICE. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, 25cts. and $1. Send for the booklet; it treats all diseases and many say it is worth $5, if they could not get another; sent free from our western office, Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., 620 South 16th street, Omaha, Neb.

..SOLD BY..

THE HARLEY PHARMACY, LIMA, O.

A Negro's Long Drink.

A western member of congress was recently with a party discussing the capacity of men to drink strong liquor. After listening to several stories along this line, he said:

"Well, I don't believe any class of men can beat these Washington negroes when it comes to drinking strong liquor. One Friday night as I came home after a night's session I thought I would stop in a little saloon near my house and get a stovepipe of lager to make me sleep sound. It is not a very swell place, but it was the only one convenient. While I was emptying the big glass of the frothy liquid a tough looking negro, with a big stick under his arm, walked in and demanded a pint of gin.

"'What price?' asked the young man behind the bar.

"'Twenty cents,' said the fellow, beginning to count out a lot of pennies.

"'All right,' said the bartender, 'where is your bottle?'

"'I don't want no bottle. Jest hand out a glass, huh.'

"The liquid was measured off in a big beer glass, and without taking it from his lips he swallowed the contents, not even deigning to take a drink of water when he had finished. The bartender did not seem to be at all surprised, merely remarking that the fellow would probably take several such drinks before he finished the evening."—Washington Times.

Unequalled Blood Purifier.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1896.—We are pleased with the Rainy Day Puzzle, which was sent for three trade marks from Hood's Sarsaparilla and eight cents in stamps. We have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla in our family and think it has no equal as a blood purifier." Mrs. W. S. Holcomb.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, indigestion.

ERIE LINES

Chicago & Erie Railroad.

Time card in effect Feb. 9, 1896.

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINS WEST. Depar

No. 5 Vestibule Limited daily, for Chicago ..... 11:23 a. m
" 3 Pacific Express, daily, for Chicago ..... 12:42 a. m
" 1 Express, daily, except Sunday for Chicago ..... 10:37 a. m
" 21 local, daily, except Sunday ... 7:00 a. m

TRAINS EAST

No. 3 Vestibule Limited, daily, for New York and Boston ..... 9:15 p. m
" 2 Express, daily, except Sunday for Marion & Columbus .... 3:20 p. m
" 12 Express, daily, for New York 2:50 a. m
" 32 local daily, except Sunday .. 7:00 a. m

Trains No 1 and 2 stop at all stations on C & E. division.

Train No. 12 carries through sleeping cars to Columbus, Circleville, Chillicothe, Waverly, Portsmouth, Ironton and Kenova, via Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo, and Norfolk & Western lines.

Through coaches and sleeping cars to New York and Boston.

FRANK O. McCOY, Agent.
W. G. McEDWARD, Trav. Pass. Agt., Huntington Ind.

Notice to Contractors.

The Board of Education of Bath township, Allen county, Ohio, will receive sealed bids up to 12 o'clock noon on the 28th day of April, 1896, at the office of the Township Clerk of said township for the erection of a brick school house in district No. 3.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the the clerk's office of said township. Parties desiring to bid on said work are invited to examine the material now on the ground and will be expected to use the same so far as it can be done to make a first-class job in accordance with the specifications. Bidders will be required to accompany their bids with sufficient guaranty that in event their bid is accepted they will enter into a contract to perform the work in accordance therewith. All bids must state the cost of the work and material separately. The Board of Education reserves the right to reject any and all bids. The party or parties to whom the contract is awarded will be required to give good and sufficient bond with sureties in double the amount of their bid for the faithful performance of their work; and must accompany their bids with the names of the parties whom they will give as surety upon the said bond. The work required to be done must be completed on or before September 1, 1896.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, April 28th, at 2 o'clock p. m.

By order of the Board of Education.
24 4w J. K. DOUGLASS, Township Clerk.



This Famous Remedy cures quickly and permanently all nervous diseases, such as Weak Memory Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness Lost Vitality, nightly emissions, evil dreams, impotency and wasting diseases caused by youthful errors or excesses. Contains no opiates. Is a nerve tonic and blood builder. Makes the pale and puny strong and plump. Easily carried in vest pocket. $1 per box; 6 for $5. By mail prepaid with a written guarantee to cure or money refunded. Write us for free medical book, sent sealed in plain wrapper, which contains testimonials and financial references. No charge for consultations. Beware of imitations. Sold by our advertised agents, or address NERVE SEED CO., Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Sold by Melville Bros, Lima.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Case No. 8646.

Ex. Dox, 9.
Charles E. Cone, Plaintiff, vs. Elizabeth B. Goodenow, Defendant. } Page — Allen Common Pleas.

By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Court of Common Pleas of Allen County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the east door of the Court House in Lima, Allen county, Ohio, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 11th, A. D. 1896,

between the hours of 1 o'clock and 4 o'clock p. m., the following described lands and tenements, situate in the city of Lima, Allen County, State of Ohio, and described as follows, to wit:

Inlot number twenty-five hundred and sixty-seven (2567).
Appraised at $475 00.
Twenty-five hundred and seventy (2570).
Appraised at $325 00.
Twenty-five hundred and seventy-one (2571).
Appraised at $325 00.
Twenty-five hundred and seventy-two (2572)
Appraised at $275 00.
Twenty-five hundred and seventy-three (2573).
Appraised at $200.00.
Twenty-five hundred and seventy-four (2574).
Appraised at $200 00.
Twenty-six hundred and six (2606).
Appraised at $325 00.
Twenty-six hundred and eight (2608).
Appraised at $350 00.
And twenty-six hundred and eleven (2611).
Appraised at $37? 50.
In Goodenow's third addition to the city of Lima, Ohio.

Terms of sale—Cash.

AARON FISHER,
Sheriff, Allen County, Ohio.
Lima, Ohio, March 9, 1896.
Becker & Bryan, plaintiff's attorneys.

Assignee's Sale.

In pursuance of the order of the Probate Court of Allen county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 1 p m, upon the premises, the following described real estate, situated in the county of Allen, and State of Ohio, to-wit: Inlot forty-six hundred and ninety-seven (4697) in Thomas K. Jacobs 4th addition to the city of Lima, Ohio.

Appraised at $1200.00.

Terms of sale cash, for not less than ⅔ appraisement.

CLOYD J. BROTHERTON,
Assignee in trust for the benefit of the creditors of Roy W. Crabb 3-18-4w

DON'T STOP TOBACCO.

HOW TO CURE YOURSELF WHILE USING IT.

The tobacco habit grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected, impairing health, comfort and happiness. To quit suddenly is too severe a shock to the system, as tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimulant that his system continually craves. "Baco-Cure" is a scientific cure for the tobacco habit, in all its forms, carefully compounded after the formula of an eminent Berlin physician, who has used it in his private practice since 1872, without a failure. It is purely vegetable, and guaranteed perfectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco you want while taking "Baco-Cure." It will notify you when to stop. We give a written guarantee to cure permanently any case with three boxes, or refund the money with 10 per cent. interest. "Baco-Cure" is not a substitute, but a scientific cure, that cures without the aid of will power and with no inconvenience. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew or smoke.

Cured by Baco-Cure and Gained Thirty Pounds.

From hundreds of testimonials, the originals of which are on file and open to inspection, the following is presented.

Clayton, Nevada Co., Ark., Jan. 28, 1896.
Eureka Chemical and Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.—Gentlemen: For forty years I used tobacco in all its forms. For twenty-five years of that time I was a great sufferer from general debility and heart disease. For fifteen years I tried to quit, but couldn't. I took various remedies, among others "No To Bac," "The Indian Tobacco Antidote," "Double Chloride of Gold," etc., etc., but none of them did me the least bit of good. Finally, however, I purchased a box of your "Baco-Cure" and it has entirely cured me of the habit in all its forms, and I have increased thirty pounds in weight, and am relieved from all the numerous aches and pains of body and mind. I could write a quire of paper on my changed feelings and condition. Yours respectfully,
P. H. MAHAFFAY,
Pastor C. P. Church, Clayton, Ark.

Sold by all druggists at $1.00 per box; three boxes, (thirty days' treatment), $2.50 with iron-clad written guarantee, or sent direct upon receipt of price. Write for booklet and proofs. Eureka Chemical and Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis., and Boston, Mass. 1 1-yr

CERTIFICATE.

Names and Residence, Members of Partnership.

THE STATE OF OHIO, }
Allen County, ss. }

This is to certify, that Henry Blosser, residing at Lima, Ohio, and Elias W. Mosier, residing at Lima, Ohio, are interested as partners in the partnership, transacting business in this State under the name of The Niagara and City Steam Laundry. The principal office or place of business of said partnership is at Lima, in this county.

The above are the names in full of all the members of said partnership, and their places of residence.

Signed and acknowledged by us this 3d day of April, 1896.

HENRY BLOSSER.
ELIAS W. MOSIER.

Witness: AMOS YOUNG.

THE STATE OF OHIO, ALLEN COUNTY, ss.

Be it remembered, that on this 3rd day of April, 1896, before me, the subscriber, a Deputy Clerk of Court in and for said county, personally came the above named Henry Blosser and Elias W. Mosier and acknowledged the signing of the foregoing certificate.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal, on the day and year last aforesaid.

SEAL.

M. J. SULLIVAN, Deputy Clerk of Courts.
Allen County, Ohio.
4-3-3t-fri

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Pittsburg Joins

In Paying Tribute to the Little Conqueror.

From Pittsburg Leader.

A young man went to a very wealthy and successful manufacturer a short time ago and applied for employment. "What can you do?" the manufacturer said, and the young man proceeded to tell in glowing terms of his wonderful ability.

"But I don't want to know what you say you can do," the gentleman replied: "let me know what others say you have done. Bring me recommendations from people I know and can trust."

It's the same way with medicines. People don't want to know what the manufacturers say they CAN do, but what those who have used them say they HAVE done. In presenting Doan's Kidney Pills we do not simply tell you that they are a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the kidneys, we tell you what they have done: people whose statement you can verify any day, and about whose testimony there cannot be the slightest shadow of a doubt. One case of particular interest in this connection is that of Mrs. Jas. Ferris, who lives at 491 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., and who is well known in that community. "About eleven months ago," Mrs. Ferris said, in telling her story, "I had a severe attack of lumbago, which settled in my back and kidneys. I spent a good deal of money consulting physicians and using various remedies, but all to no purpose. I was completely discouraged. The pain in my back was so bad, and there was such a dragging feeling, that I could scarcely get around at all. I could not do any work, and was scarcely ever free from these terrible pains in my back. A couple of months ago my husband saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised, and we decided to try them, although I am free to confess that we did not have much faith that they would help me. The result was a delightful surprise, however. They gave me almost immediate relief, and since taking them I have not been troubled at all. They did me more good than all the other remedies I had taken put together. I am glad to testify to the virtue of Doan's Pills."

You'll find Doan's Kidney Pills just as effective in your case if you are troubled with lame back, headache, a dull listless feeling that you want to get rid of, or any of the other forms of kidney disorder.

You can get Doan's Kidney Pills at your druggist's, at 50 cents a box, or they will be sent postpaid on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., sole agents, Buffalo, N. Y.

Paternal Advice.

"Yasser," said little Ben Peachblow, "w'en I gits er big man, I'se gwinter be a artic 'splorer, sho's yer bawn."

"Shet up dat talk right now," said his father severely. "What foh you gwine 'splorin?"

"Gwinter fin de nawf pole."

"Sonny, you hyuh me say dis. Lef' de nawf pole 'lone. Git yer se'f er good razzer an er strop. Den go out in s'arch ob er fus' class babber pole, an yes gwinter be jes' as much use in de community an mj'y er heap mo' comfort."—Washington Star.

Many Wives Have Observed This.

"When you say I do not love you as much as I did," explained the young husband, "you do me an injustice. You must remember, my dear, that the amount of love I used to condense into a once a week visit now has to do for the whole seven days."—Indianapolis Journal.

The sunflower takes its name from its shape and general resemblance to the sun. It is not a true heliotrope. It does not turn toward the sun, in spite of the poetic assertion of Moore.

The Live Sponge.

When the sponge is in the sea alive, the inside of the pores is covered with a soft substance like the white of an egg. This appears to be the flesh of the animal, and currents of water may be seen running into the sponge through the small pores and out of it through the large ones, and it is supposed that while the water is passing through the sponge the nourishment for the support of the animal is extracted from it.

No Telling.

Ringway—Your sister expects me to dinner, doesn't she, Willie?

Willie—Oh, yes. She said she didn't know but what you might stay to breakfast.—Life.

The honey of the snapdragon cannot be extracted by the common bee, which has not weight enough to pull down the lower jaw of this curious flower; only the humblebee has access to the interior.

Nothing is more silly than the pleasure some people take in "speaking their minds." A man of this make will say a rude thing for the mere pleasure of saying.

Lake Sand,

Cement, sewer pipe, tile, fire brick, at lowest prices.
7-12t G. M. McCULLOUGH.

Foley's Sarsaparilla combines the most searching remedies scientifically prepared to extract their utmost value. If you need a spring blood purifier, be sure and take Foley's Sarsaparilla; trial size, 50c. H. F. Vortkamp, n. e. cor. Main and North sts.

THE CHURCH OF ST. SOPHIA.

One of the Most Daring Conceptions In the Record of Human Building.

The Church of St. Sophia at Constantinople is, next to the Pantheon at Rome, the most central and historic edifice still standing erect. It is now in its fourteenth century of continuous and unbroken use, and during the whole of that vast epoch it has never ceased to be the imperial fane of the eastern world, nor has it ever, as the Pantheon, been desolate and despoiled. Its influence over eastern architecture has been almost as wide as that of the Pantheon over western architecture, and it has been far more continuous. It was one of the most original, daring and triumphant conceptions in the whole record of human building, and Mr. Ferguson declares it to be internally "the most perfect and beautiful church ever yet erected by any Christian people." Its interior is certainly the most harmonious, most complete and least faulty of all the great domed and round arched temples. It unites sublimity of construction with grace of detail, splendor of decoration with indestructible material.

It avoids the conspicuous faults of the great temples of Rome and of Florence, while it is far richer in decorative effect within than our own St. Paul's or the Pantheon of Paris. Its glorious vesture of marble, mosaic, carving and cast metal is unsurpassed by the richest of the Gothic cathedrals, and is far more enduring. Though twice as old as Westminster abbey, it has suffered less dilapidation and will long outlast it. Its constructive mass and its internal ornamentation far exceed in solidity the slender shafts, the paintings and the stained glass of the Gothic churches. In the masterly type the mind is aroused by the infinite subtlety of the construction, and the eye is delighted with the inexhaustible harmonies of a superb design worked out in most gorgeous materials.

For Justinian and his successors ransacked the empire to find the most precious materials for the great church. The interior is still one vast pile of marble, porphyry and polished granite, white marbles with rosy streaks, green marbles, blue and black, starred or veined with white. The pagan temples were stripped of their columns and capitals. Monoliths and colossal slabs were transported from Rome and from the Nile, from Syria, Asia Minor and Greece, so that, with the Pantheon at Rome, this is the one example of a grand structure of ancient art which still remains unruined. The gilded portals, the jewels, pearls and gold of the altar, the choir adornments of cedar, amber, ivory and silver have been long destroyed by the greedy soldiers of the cross, and the mosaics above, with seraphim, apostles, prophets and Christ in glory, have been covered up but not destroyed by the fierce soldiers of Mohammed.—Fortnightly Review.

An Assorted Service.

Joe Coyne, one of my company, and I stumbled across the acme of meanness and thievery one day last week, says a writer in the Boston Budget. Joe has quite a range of acquaintances in "Soubrette row," New York, and as we were to leave the city the next day one of his many psyche knotted friends invited him to dine at her house, and also to bring a friend to make the party complete. I was that friend and helped to struggle at the menu, which was about all we had. I will describe the settings and embellishments on the table. The tablecloth came from the Allyn House in Hartford. The napkins were stenciled with names of hotels beginning with the Tremont in Chicago and ending with the Bay State in Worcester. The spoons, knives and forks all spoke of the same absence from their real homes, and my salad was served on a plate marked Fall River line. The entire gathering present noticed all this, and the question was soon passed round the table, "I've got the United States hotel; what have you got?" When Bill Cook gets through with his troubles in the Indian Territory, he ought to come east and get some new ideas from some of our traveling highwaymen.

Charges Abroad.

"In our five months' trip through Europe," says an American in a letter to the Springfield Republican, "we have paid our hotel bills in kroners, rubles, marks, florins, liras, francs, pesetas, with perfect equanimity, but when our hackman charged us 1,000 reis to take us from station to hotel we turned pale and rushed for help to an American minister and were about to cable for money and escape from Portugal. 'What is a real worth, anyhow?' we excitedly asked. 'Well, I can't tell. Portugal is bankrupt, but they issue coupons and you may call 1,000 reis an American dollar.' We calmed down, tarried a few days in that foreign city, paid our hotel bill running up into the tens of thousands and departed, as did Mark Twain, glad that it was no worse."

QUICKER THAN A DOCTOR....
....BETTER THAN A DOCTOR....
....CHEAPER THAN A DOCTOR....

LIGHTNING HOT DROPS

RELIEVES INSTANTLY.......
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Coughs, colds, influenza, sore throat, bronchitis, la grippe, rheumatism, neuralgia and all affections of similar nature.

NO RELIEF -NO PAY.

SOLD EVERYWHERE AT 25 & 50 CENTS A BOTTLE. 50 cent bottle over 2½ times as large as 25 cent size.

HERB MEDICINE CO. .. .. Springfield, O.

BACK FROM THE CITY.

I'm sittin by the table with my paper on my knees,
A dreamin of the city an the sights a stranger sees,
I'm thinkin of the people an the flams an the frills,
The strivin after pleasure an the struggle payin bills,
The hustle an the bustle an the race after wealth,
The feverish excitement that is like to ruin health.

I'm sittin here a dreamin by the light o' tallow dip
Of 'lectric lights an theayters I saw upon my trip,
An houses big as castles, an the servants chasin round,
Yet movin all so quietlike they hardly make a sound;
Of streets o' rushin people, who are busy day and night,
An dances an receptions in the world they call polite.

I'm sittin here an thinkin, an there's Marthy sittin by
A-workin at her knittin an a makin needles fly;
Her dress ain't much to boast on, an her hair is gittin gray,
She wouldn't cut much figger in the world that's light an gay,
But Marthy's heart is younger, an her smile is just as bright
As any in the ballrooms of the social world tonight.

The candle ain't a gaslight, but I reckon I don't care;
It's burnin good an steady, an I find my easy chair
Is mighty soft an restin an affordin all the joys
Of any in the city with its bustle an its noise,
An so I'm kinder thinkin, if the city was arrayed
'Gainst Marthy an the armchair, why—you bet I wouldn't trade.

—Chicago Post.

The Club Movement.

Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin contributes an interesting sketch of "The General Federation of Women's Clubs" to The Review of Reviews. The club movement among American women began about 40 years ago. Women realized that the progress of industry and art threatened to wrest from them the opportunity of earning a livelihood because they were not fitted in mind and body to cope successfully with the revolutionized conditions, and they began to reach vaguely for some educational force outside the club. Here study soon ceased to satisfy, and practical work was undertaken. By a process of gradual evolution the clubs enlarged their scope until the club calendar covered civics, economics, reform and education. In addition the financial element has crept in. Many of the women's clubs are almost business corporations, so large is their income and so important their financial management. The responsibility of handling money for others is an excellent training for women. The general federation is the latest development of the great movement for voluntary association.

Newest Mourning Bonnets.

The widow's bonnet in mourning continues to be either the Mary Stuart or the capote, shape simply covered with English crape, having the white ruching in front and with dull black ties. The veil of course hides all but the extreme edge of the bonnet. For lighter mourning, where no veil is worn, the small poke shapes are seen having their edges defined with dull jet and decorated with high loops of dull black ribbon. The silk bonnets, no matter how light the mourning may be, are no longer counted good form. The French milliners are using quantities of dull jet and much silk crape upon crape bonnets, but this rather elaborate style of trimming for mourning is not counted good form by either the English or American milliners. One rule always stands—a mourning bonnet should always have ties of the dull shade of black ribbon.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Bright Colored Gloves In Vogue.

The Marie Antoinette blue glove is a novelty. It is made of fine suede, and in that peculiar shade of blue which has been so popular throughout the winter. A bright terra cotta glove is another novelty shown for early spring wear. All the shades of tan, from a pale fawn to a delicate brown, are the vogue for this season of the year. A new shade of tan is known as Smyrna, and promises to be much worn with the spring tailor made gown. Fashionable women are wearing both glace kid and suede gloves. One is quite as popular as the other.

Appointed Resident Physician.

Dr. Grace E. White, eldest daughter of Dr. William H. White of Bloomfield, N. J., has been appointed resident physician of the Hospital of St. John's Guild of New York city. Miss White cabled her acceptance of the position from Europe, where she was finishing her studies, and started for home on the first steamer.

She Preached the Sermon.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Wheeler was to have preached his farewell sermon in the Methodist church of Media, Pa., on a recent Sunday, but was so ill that he was unable to do so. The people got a farewell sermon, however, for his wife took his place in the pulpit and preached an effective sermon appropriate to the occasion.

DOWN THE RIVER ON A STURGEON.

An Exciting Ride Until the Fish Was Beached on a Sand Bar.

Among the many incidents of the olden time that interest us now Dr. J. Russell Hawkins tells us one that happened in the James river at the falls of Richmond in the year 1779. He assures us that many of the leading citizens of Richmond at that time were eyewitnesses to the fact, and that he had it straight from them.

It was concerning Martin Hawkins, an uncle of the doctor. This uncle was a great hunter and fisherman. In those days the James river was well stocked with shad. In May they came up from the sea, and hundreds of people, fond of the sport, would assemble on the rocks in midstream along the falls, and with dip nets would supply themselves with all they wanted. Our hero was at his post, watching for a catch, when along came an immense sturgeon and stopped to rub his sides against the rock, according to the habit of sturgeons, when Mr. Hawkins concluded that if he could only get his hands into the gills of the monster he might succeed in landing him. Accordingly he crept to the side of the rock, stooped over and began rubbing the sides of the fish near the tail and proceeded quietly up toward the head until at last the gills were reached.

With a sudden thrust the hands were sent home to the very inner jaws of the fish, when it gave a lurch that jerked the fisherman from the rock. He fell astride that fish's back, but his hands were held as in a vise. For a moment all was surprise and interest; then both fish and rider sank in the deep, roaring waters of the flood. The spectators were aghast with fright. They thought their friend was lost. But after a few moments fish and fisherman came to the surface about 100 yards down the river and remained at the surface long enough to breathe, then sank again. A moment later they rose again, and then again and again as the waters bore them away. They passed under Mayo's bridge, half a mile from the starting point.

People along the shore became excited and gave chase as best they could. In the meantime the fish was being exhausted, and the rider had discovered it and began to try to steer for a sand bar, then a little way below them. This he reached successfully, and here, after a struggle, he dragged his trophy ashore on the Chesterfield side of the river and on the side opposite from the point of starting. Richmond was then a small town, and in a little time this strange adventure was known to every inhabitant. An ovation followed. The fish, which measured 10 feet and weighed 300 pounds, was served up in a manner to suit every taste, and the night that followed this episode was spent in high glee, and the distinguished adventurer was ever afterward known as Martin Hawkins, the sturgeon rider. This gentleman died in his seventy-third year at the residence of a friend, Daniel Burton, about ten miles west of Richmond.—Richmond Religious Herald.

The Man Eating Ape.

W. C. Coup, the circus man, has had many remarkable experiences, and a reporter asked him if the dreaded cry of "Hey, Rube!" had ever sounded in his tent.

"No," he said, "but it came near it once in a small Kansas town, when fortunately there were no newspapers to spread the affair publicly. I had among the attractions of the show a man eating ape, the largest ever in captivity. He was chained to the dead trunk of a tree and looked very ferocious.

"On the day I speak of a countryman handed him a piece of tobacco, which the ape chewed with great pleasure. The word was passed around that the ape would chew tobacco, and several gave him a piece that was filled with cayenne pepper. The ape bit it, then, smarting with indignation, snapped the fastening of his chain and yelled: 'Let me at 'im, the murtherin ijit. Oi'll hev the loife av 'im or me name ain't Mahoney.' Then he started through the crowd with a handspike, ready to strike with, but the culprit escaped. I docked the ape a week's salary, and it was the last time I had any trouble with him."—Philadelphia Times.

State Moved; She Didn't.

There lives a woman in middle Tennessee who, without ever moving from the house in which she was born, has been a citizen of two states and five counties. The explanation is that her farm lies upon the state line just where several counties meet and corner. The early surveys were not overaccurate, so new lines have been run repeatedly, yet never to the full satisfaction of the authorities. In the changes the dwelling has been set now in this jurisdiction, now in that, and the owner of it has paid taxes, usually under injunction, to five sets of officials.—New York Journal.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Brooks Kills His Daughter and Lover and Himself.

ROMANCE ENDS IN TRAGEDY.

After Shooting the Lovers as They Were About to Board a Train, the Murderer Secured a Box of Dynamite and Set It Off.

M[illegible], Tex., April 10.—A few minutes after [illegible] John Brooks shot and killed his daughter, Miss M[illegible] Brooks, seriously wounded her sweetheart, A. C. Worrels, and then committed suicide.

Worrels and Miss Brooks were lovers and had made up their minds to marry in opposition to the wishes of the young lady's father. When the northbound Central train, due here at 2:02 a. m., stopped at the station, the young people were there ready to get aboard and run away. Worrels helped Miss Brooks upon the first step of the platform, and just as she got up her father, who stepped from the other side of the car, fired upon her, shooting her through the right breast, the bullet passing through her body.

She fell backward in the arms of her lover with the words, "Oh, Arthur, father has killed me," and immediately expired. As Worrels bent down to lay her on the platform Brooks fired upon him from under the car, the ball passing through his neck and making a serious and probably fatal wound.

After the shooting Brooks, who has been employed at the rock quarry of Green & Olive, went to the quarry and tried to borrow a pistol but could not get one. He then went to the powder house, secured a box of dynamite and going away about 100 yards, sat down upon it and applied a match. A terrific explosion followed which tore him to pieces, not enough fragments being gathered up to wad a shotgun.

THE DEVIL WAS IN HIM.

Romeo Cotell Tells How and Why He Murdered the Stone Family.

AKRON, O., April 10.—John Smith, alias Ramulus Cotell, alias Romeo Cotell, the murderer of the Stone family, has made a full confession. He says the devil was in him and he killed the Stone family because Mr. Stone owed him $11.50.

He did the work with a baseball bat which he took with him. It was his intention to ravish Flora Stone, but he got frightened and ran away. The ball bat and mask were found in his room. He is 17 or 18, and the son of Alonzo J. Cotell, a farmer near Turin, N. Y.

Strong Released From Jail.

AKRON, O., April 10.—After Romeo Cotell, alias John Smith had confessed the murder of the Stone family, Anson B. Strong, who was held on suspicion, was released from jail.

The Psis Are Indignant.

CLEVELAND, April 10.—The grand arch chapter of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity adopted resolutions condemning the Psi U fraternity. In 1893 the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity at the University of Wisconsin threw up its charter and continued to exist as an independent local organization. The chapter was afterward admitted to the Psi U fraternity. The Phi Kappa Psis claim that there was a conspiracy to do this from the first.

Wakarusa Under a Boycott.

ELKHART, Ind., April 10.—The farmers residing outside the corporation limits of Wakarusa have inaugurated a boycott against the village, and many have signed an agreement to do no more trading in the town. The cause of this action is due to the fact that a new schoolhouse was built in Wakarusa by the township, and since the village has been incorporated it takes in the new building.

Killed by His Own Team.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., April 10.—Frederick Rohlfling, an old German, residing about four miles west of this city, was killed in a runaway accident. His team became frightened at a freight train dragging him about 40 rods. His skull was crushed.

A Mail Pouch Plundered.

ROCKPORT, Ind., April 10.—A mail pouch for the Rockport postoffice was left at the Veranda hotel and was found cut open and robbed; the amount of the loss unknown. No clue to the robbers.

Ordination as a Minister.

ANDERSON, Ind., April 10.—The Rev. J. W. Buckles was ordained as a minister of the Baptist church at Windfall. All the ministers in the Harmony association are in attendance.

Punished For Hog Stealing.

VALPARAISO, Ind., April 10.—Charles Hamilton, a farmer, was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years for stealing a hog valued at $15. Two of the jury favored 14 years.

Torn by Machinery.

VEEDERSBURG, Ind., April 10.—William Burns, a prominent citizen of Waynetown, had his arm and hand badly torn in a sawmill. He will lose the arm.

Threatened to Shoot.

BRAZIL, Ind., April 10.—Mrs. Lena Howard, a popular and prominent lady, was arrested, charged with threatening to shoot Mrs. Ida James.

Blinded by an Explosion.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., April 10.—Mrs. August Suckel was burned by the explosion of a gasoline stove, and will lose her eyesight.

The House Nonconcurred.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The house nonconcurred in the senate amendments to the postoffice appropriation bill and agreed to a conference.

Weather Indications.

For West Virginia—Probably fair and warmer; southwesterly winds.

For Ohio—Generally fair, preceded by showers on the lake; warmer; fresh to brisk westerly shifting to southerly winds.

For Indiana—Generally fair and warmer; winds shifting to southerly.

HEART DISEASE.

Some facts regarding the rapid increase of heart troubles. Do not be alarmed, but

Look for the Cause.

Heart troubles, at least among Americans, are certainly increasing and while this may be largely due to the worry and excitement of American business life, it is more often the result of weak stomachs, of poor digestion.

Real, organic heart disease is incurable: but not one case in a hundred of heart trouble, is organic.

The close relation between heart trouble and poor digestion is because both organs are controlled by branches of the same great nerves, the Sympathetic and Pneumogastric.

In another way, also, the heart is affected by that form of poor digestion, which causes gas and fermentation from half digested food: there is a feeling of oppression and heaviness in the chest caused by pressure of the distended stomach on the heart and lungs, interfering with their action; hence arises palpitation and short breath.

Poor digestion also poisons the blood, makes it thin and watery, which irritates and weakens the heart.

The most sensible treatment for heart troubles is to improve the digestion and to insure the prompt assimilation of food.

This can best be done by the regular use, after meals, of some safe, pleasant and effective digestive preparation, like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which may be found at most drug stores and which contains valuable, harmless digestive elements, in a pleasant, convenient form.

It is safe to say that the regular, persistent use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at meal time, will cure any form of stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach.

Full size packages of the Tablets sold by most druggists at 50 cents or by mail from Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

NO. 54.

East Side Public Square First-class Barber Shop. Ladies' and Children's Haircutting done to order. Special room for ladies' hairdressing.

A. G. LUTZ, Proprietor.

MONEY TO LOAN.

I have money to loan on good city and farm property in sums to suit at lowest terms and rates of interest. No delay. Give me a call before making arrangements elsewhere.
W. H. WALLACE,
Room 6, Second Floor Holmes Block.
1-27 tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

I have Eastern money to loan at a very low rate of interest. Why pay 8 and 9 per cent. when you can get it so cheap. Call on me before you borrow.
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Physicians and Surgeons

W. L. HINES, SPECIALIST.
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Their Difference.

"The most telling testimony as to the difference between the French and the English nature that I ever witnessed," said a woman, "was in Dresden. We were dining with an American woman in honor of her daughter's just announced engagement, and among the guests were a Frenchman and an Englishman. When the fruit was served, the Frenchman took some, but didn't so much as taste it. The Englishman, it so happened, did the same. The hostess apparently did not notice this, however, and partaking heartily of the fruit herself she presently observed, with true American frankness, 'How delicious these grapes are, don't you think so, monsieur?' The untouched fruit was as plain as daylight on the Frenchman's plate, but without a quiver he replied courteously, 'Truly, madam, they are the most delicious I have ever tasted.' The hostess then turned to John Bull and said, 'Don't you agree with us.' 'No,' growled the Briton, 'I don't. I never eat the stuff.'"—New York Sun.

A Baby's Life Saved.

ATTICA, O., May 16, 1894.—Dr. D. B. Hand:—"We owe our child's life to Dr. Hand's Colic Cure. When all other remedies and doctors failed it gave relief in one hour's time. It is with pleasure that I recommend all of Dr. Hand's Remedies for Children. Any mother using them can be sure of getting an article that is safe, effective and reliable. Mrs. C. M. Stutzman." Dr. Hand's Colic Cure and all of Dr. Hand's Remedies for Children 25c at all drug stores.

Have You Had the Grip.

If you have, you probably need a reliable medicine like Foley's Honey and Tar to heal your lungs and stop the racking cough incidental to this disease. H. F. Vortkamp, n. e. cor Main and North sts.

Mrs. Dr. Kerr's

Celebrated Cough Syrup is sold by all druggists in Lima. tf

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OUR $1.50 SOFT OR STIFF HAT is worth $2.50 of any man's money.
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NORTH MAIN STREET.

The Lima Times-Democrat

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LIMA, Ohio.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN H. BERRYMAN as a candidate for nomination for Member of Congress, subject to the action of the Democratic county convention of Allen county, and the Democratic Congressional convention of the Fourth Ohio district.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to authorized to announce the name of T. C BURNS, of Spencer township, as a candidate for nomination for Commissioner of Allen county, subject to the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of CHRISTOPHER LOUTH, of Spencer township, as candidate for nomination for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of C. LUDWIG, of Marion township, as a candidate for nomination for County Commissioner, subject to the Democratic county convention.

CLERK OF THE COURT.

You are hereby authorized to announce the name of U. M. SHAPPELL as a candidate for Clerk of Courts—second term—subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

PROBATE JUDGE.

You are authorized to announce the name of THEODORE D BOBB as a candidate for nomination for Probate Judge—second term—subject to decision of the Democratic county convention.

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

You are hereby authorized to announce the name of J. C. RIDENOUR as a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney—second term—subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

FOR COUNTY RECORDER.

You are hereby authorized to announce the name of ABRAM HARROD as a candidate for Recorder—second term—subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

COUNTY AUDITOR.

You are hereby authorized to announce the name of PHILIP WALTHER as a candidate for Auditor—second term—subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

FOR INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

We are authorized to announce the name of ELI MECHLING as candidate for Infirmary Director—second term—subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democracy of Allen county are requested to meet in delegate convention at Assembly room of Court House on Tuesday, April 14, 1896, at ten o'clock a. m. for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following county offices, to be elected next November: Probate Judge, Clerk of the Court, Auditor, Recorder, County Commissioner, Infirmary Directory and Prosecuting Attorney.

The basis of representation in the County Convention will be one delegate for every twenty-five votes or fraction over thirteen cast for James E. Campbell at the November election in 1895, and the apportionment will be as follows:

Amanda township	4
Auglaize township, east precinct	4
Auglaize township, west precinct	3
Bath township	8
German township	8
Jackson township	8
Marion township	10
Delphos, First ward	5
Delphos, Second ward	7
Monroe township	8
Lima, First ward precinct A	8
Lima, First ward, precinct B	9
Lima, Second ward	6
Lima, Third ward, precinct A	1
Lima, Third ward, precinct B	3
Lima, Fourth ward, precinct A	3
Lima, Fourth ward, precinct B	7
Lima, Fourth ward, precinct C	4
Lima, Fifth ward	7
Lima, Sixth ward, precinct A	5
Lima, Sixth ward, precinct B	3
Lima, Seventh ward, precinct A	9
Lima, Seventh ward, precinct B	4
Perry township	8
Richland township, Blufton precinct	17
Richland township, Beaver Dam precinct	2
Shawnee township	4
Spencer township	7
Sugar Creek township	1

The basis of representation in the Judicial and Congressional Conventions will be one delegate for each one hundred votes and fraction over fifty cast for James E. Campbell last November. Under this apportionment the representation of Allen county in these conventions will be as follows:

Amanda township	1
Auglaize township, east precinct	1
Auglaize township, west precinct	1
Bath township	1
German township	3
Jackson township	3
Marion township	4
Delphos, First ward	2
Delphos, Second ward	2
Monroe township	2
Lima, First ward, precinct A	2
Lima, First ward, precinct B	2
Lima, Second ward	2
Lima, Third ward, precinct A	1
Lima, Third ward, precinct B	1
Lima, Fourth ward, precinct A	1
Lima, Fourth ward, precinct B	2
Lima, Fourth ward, precinct C	1
Lima, Fifth ward	2
Lima, Sixth ward, precinct A	1
Lima, Sixth ward, precinct B	2
Lima Seventh ward, precinct A	1
Lima, Seventh ward, precinct B	1
Perry township	2
Richland township, Beaver Dam precinct	1
Richland township, Blufton precinct	3
Shawnee township	2
Spencer township	3
Sugar Creek township	1

The Democratic voters of Allen county are requested to select their delegates to this convention at the time of holding their primary caucuses for the nomination of township or ward officers.

By order of the Democratic Central Committee of Allen county, Ohio.

D. E BAXTER, Ch'm.
W. J. O'CONNOR, Sec'y.

The girl who takes off her hat in the theatre would make any man a good wife, and the same rule will apply reversely to the fellow who goes out between acts.

The *Gazette* seems bent on defining Mayor-elect Baxter's policy, and naming his appointees. It is sufficient to say that it does these things without the semblance of authority. The changes that are to be made will be named at the proper time, and not before.

Congress has defeated the metric system of weights and measures bill, for the reason that it would have been charged with aping free trade England. It matters not, however. The system is the only correct one, and will in due course of time become a law.

A bill has been introduced in the Ohio Legislature requiring the gentlemen to part their hair on the side. It is aimed at Fosdick, the author of the high hat bill, who parts his hirsutes in the middle. The bill was undoubtedly actuated by the ladies in a spirit of revenge.

Reed is just beginning to make music. He has captured two delegates from Massachusetts, and has the promise of sixteen from Maryland, providing Senator Wellington can deliver the goods. These signs are ominous, for up to the present time, if reliance is to be placed in the Republican press, no one has had any success at delegate catching except McKinley.

A FAIRY TALE.

Would you believe it? Could you believe it? A dispatch from Findlay says:

The city gas trustees have an offer from an eastern syndicate to purchase the city plant and pay off the entire outstanding indebtedness amounting to about $180,000. The company guarantees to leave the price at the same meter sale as at present. 20 cents per thousand, and to pay 2 per cent. of the gross earnings of the plant into the city treasury annually The proposition will be seriously considered.

That seems a good round price for old pipe, and unquestionably the proposition should be considered.

The State Legislature believes in at least a certain degree of freedom, if its work of yesterday is a criterion. The anti-treating law was defeated, presumably at the solicitation of the liquor interests, whose business would have materially suffered had it passed. Wiley's bill to compel electors to vote, under a penalty of a heavy fine, was also laid upon the shelf.

TEN YEARS AGO.

Joe Coleman is Charged With Having Jumped Bond at Sandusky.

Jeremiah Kialy, a deputy constable from Sandusky, O, arrived in the city this morning with a warrant for the arrest of Joseph Coleman, formerly baggagemaster at the C., H. & D., but now an employe at the Solar refinery.

Kialy claims that he was assaulted by Coleman and another man at Sandusky one night in December, 1885, and that Coleman wounded him with a knife. He swore to an affidavit in the court of a Justice of the Peace charging Coleman with cutting with intent to wound, and states that Coleman, when released on $100 bond to appear the next day for a preliminary hearing, left the city and never appeared. Kialy never knew of Coleman's whereabouts until a few days ago, and as soon as he learned that he was located here he had a state's warrant issued and was deputized to come here for the defendant. Policeman Blair accompanied Kialy to Coleman's home on the South Side and made the arrest. Officer and prisoner left for Sandusky on L. E. & W. train 4 this afternoon.

Canadian Indians.

A British writer in The Westminster Review shows up at considerable length the treatment the Canadian Indians have received from the Dominion government, pointing a very large moral by contrasting their happy condition with that of the Indians in the United States. He says that Canada saw the task before her in the beginning, which was either to fight the Indians and exterminate them or feed them till they had been taught by the kind and good white people of the Dominion how to feed themselves. "To the credit of Canadian statesmanship," continues the writer, Mr. William Traut, Canada took upon herself the task of feeding her red children. Mr. Traut tells us no other nation ever adopted this policy, which is scarcely true, since the United States pursued exactly the same line.

To the red men of the Dominion were allotted lands to the extent of a square mile for each family. The Indians chose their reservations themselves. No attempt was made to confine them to the reservations, however. They were allowed to roam and to hunt freely over the great northwest, for which Mr. Traut takes great credit in behalf of Canada. If the Canadians, however, had had a thickly crowding white population hungry for land, moving heaven and earth to get it, the problem would have been very different.

As it was, the Indians of Canada have always had plenty of room. The whites were kindly disposed to them. At their own request the sale of intoxicating drinks was prohibited on their reservations. They took kindly to civilization, and at present own farms, and many of them are very fair agriculturists. The younger ones go out to service among the white people—the boys as farmhands, the girls doing housework. These young Indians have many of them a good common school education.

Canada is to be congratulated on this pleasant solution of her Indian question. At the same time the Indian problem in Canada was nothing like so complicated as it has been in the United States. The difference is the difference between 5,000,000 white people and 70,000,000.

If for nothing else than to see how Chicago will manage to get around it, the average American citizen is interested in the consolidation of New York and Brooklyn cities and the territory adjacent into one greater New York. The scheme has progressed a long step nearer fulfillment by the recent bill which passed the legislature. Under consolidation New York city will have an area of 359 square miles, with a population of over 3,000,000. The plans for improving the united cities will include the construction of frequent bridges across both the North and East rivers, something like the numerous bridges across the Seine at Paris and the Thames at London. In New York, however, there will be more difficulty to overcome in the fact that the bridges will have to be high enough to let vessels of all sizes pass beneath, New York being the leading seaport of the country, which is not the case with either London or Paris

The Cuban patriots are now stronger than ever they were before. The late successful blockade runnings from this country have given them plenty of arms, ammunition and men. Like the Confederates during our civil war, they have learned the art of living off the country they pass through. Spain, on the contrary, is growing weaker every day.

Thousands have tested the great building-up power of Hood's Sarsaparilla and have found renewed strength, vigor and vitality in its use.

CHRISTIANS AND MOHAMMEDANS

Will Combine Forces to Resist England and Italy.

MASSOWAH, April 10.—Colonel Stevani, who has been ordered by General Baldissera to retire from Cassala upon Agordat, telegraphs that the dervishes who have hovered about Cassala are demoralized by the attacks of the garrison of that place and have abandoned Tucraf and fled beyond the Atbara to Osdri, leaving their wounded, in addition to mules and a quantity of grain.

There is food for abundant speculation and interest in a report received here that the Emperor Menelik, Italy's late successful antagonist at Adowa, has sent a delegate to negotiate with the dervishes. An alliance between the Abyssinians and the dervishes would upset many calculations.

Menelik, negus or king of Shoa, and negus negusti, or king of kings over Abyssinia, is a Christian, as are his subjects. In times past they have been at war with the Mohammedan dervishes, to whom they are of the hated class of infidels, and the hatred between them partook of all the bitterness of religious rancor and fanaticism. During the former occupation by the English of the Soudan, Menelik proved himself a valuable and reliable ally to them.

On this account it has been believed that Menelik and the mahdi are not likely to enter into an alliance, although the dervishes were expected to avail themselves of the reverse administered by the Abyssinians upon the Italians to advance against Cassala, as proved to be the case.

But the political exigencies of the case have overcome Menelik's religious antipathies, if the report be true that he is negotiating with the dervishes to make common cause with them. They have in common their antagonism to the Italians, and England has avowed the purpose of the Nile expedition to be to assist Italy against the reverses she has suffered at the hands of Menelik. The latter is quite as desirous of harrassing the khedive of Egypt as is the mahdi.

FRANCE IRRITATED

Over the Expulsion of Missionaries From Turkey.

PARIS, April 10.—Considerable irritation against Turkey has been aroused here by the reports from Constantinople and London that the sultan has decided to expel all Roman Catholic and Protestant missionaries from Asiatic Turkey on the ground that they have been instrumental in inciting the Armenians to revolt against the authority of the sultan. The newspapers, particularly The Figaro, have taken up the question in earnest, as one directly and strongly affecting Christianity and as calling for prompt and effective action. The Figaro complains of the deception that Turkish officials have practiced upon the world at large in the whitewashing stories of massacres sent out by the Turkish government, and expresses the hope that France will not permit the missionaries to be expelled from Asiatic Turkey.

Greeks Won Their First Victory.

ATHENS, April 10.—The Americans competed in the gymnastic exhibition on the rings, parallel bars, horse leaping and team work, which were the features of the Olympic games. On the rings the Greeks won their first victory and the native audience went wild with enthusiasm.

Found Guilty of Murder

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 10.—Frank Schaefer, colored, was found guilty of murder in the first degree. Schaefer was one of a mob of men who blew up a boarding house over two years ago killing four Hungarians. Sentence was deferred

Fatally Burned.

NEW CUMBERLAND, W Va April 10.—The 4-year old granddaughter of Lloyd Campbell was fatally burned, her clothing having caught fire from a grate.

A Motor Bicycle.

A curious invention, which has in it possibilities of great usefulness, has been brought to this country from Bavaria. It is a bicycle propelled by gasoline. As manufactured originally, and at present in use, it is susceptible of great improvement. For instance, it is too heavy and too expensive for this country. It weighs 120 pounds and costs $400. Some ingenious American should take up the idea of propelling a bicycle by successive and instantaneous gasoline explosions and construct a light and easy running machine. There is no patent on the use of gasoline as a fuel.

In the Bavarian bicycle the gasoline explosions work back and forth two piston rods connected with the rear wheel. The gasoline is supplied by vapor lamps. This machine, it is claimed, will travel 50 miles an hour at its highest speed. Ordinary travel will be from 25 up to 40 miles an hour. The rider has only to sit still and be propelled.

The point of interest especially attractive in connection with this gasoline bicycle is its adaptability to business purposes. It may be utilized as a delivery wagon for all light parcels. Relieved of the pedaling, the rider can without fatigue take with him light merchandise or a traveling outfit. The true cyclist will of course always prefer the muscles of his own good lower limbs as a motive power—that is, when he rides for pleasure and exercise. But for business, let us have the gasoline cycle.

What the Spanish government and General Weyler are is shown in a letter from Kate Masterson, a Cuban correspondent of the New York Journal. Weyler courteously showed Mrs. Masterson through the government residence, even through his own sleeping room. It was entered by a secret door, which none but those familiar with the place could find. Exit was in the same manner. What is this but the dread of those who know they merit assassination?

Spring Footwear.

Tan Shoes are the ideal summer Shoe Handsome in appearance and cool and easy on the feet. We have the line of the town, in which everything is represented that's worth your buying.

Gentlemen,

Be sure that you see our line of Tans; in all the most desirable shades, hand welt, at $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00.

Ladies

Should not fail to see our new 20th century Tan Shoes at $2.50, $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00. All widths, all sizes.

Buy Shoes that fit well, look well and wear well at

GOODING'S.

THE LADIES'
HERMSDORF
FAST BLACK HOSE

Shown at our Hosiery Counters at

19 Cents,
25 Cents
and 33 Cents

Are unquestionably the best Hosiery Values in this market.

Feldmann & Co
213 N. MAIN ST.

When you are after a good Kid Glove, our "Agnes" or "Le Vert" brands are at the head of the list.

We have purchased the entire stock of lithographs and premium pictures of the premium department of the late Toledo Spice Co., which made an assignment some time ago, for 40 cents on the dollar. This stock consists of an elegant assortment of imported oil and water color panels.

Beginning Thursday, April 9, and continuing from day to day as long as they last, we will give free to each and every person making a purchase of 25 cents or upwards, one of these beautiful panels.

The retail price of these panels alone is 50 cents. We want you to come and see us at our new store, and make this inducement to bring you.

We guarantee every article in our store to be the very best that can be bought. We wish to call especial attention to our 30 cent blended coffee, which is our leader: we also have teas, spices, baking powder, rice, rolled oats, chocolate, cocoanut, laundry and toilet soap, beans, extracts and many other staple articles. Don't forget the number,

716 SOUTH MAIN STREET,
Opposite Crossley Bros.' Meat Market.

PEOPLE'S - TEA - STORE.

The Finest Made.

Crawford-Taylor's 4 X Fancy Butter Crackers.

Call and See

Our ladies' Ramblers at the show.
m w f HAUENSTEIN & Co.

15 cents, half the price and twice the wear. Dress Goods. Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co., tomorrow. 1-2b

Do Not Do Anything

Until you have tried Crawford-Taylor's 4x Fancy Butter Crackers.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

FAUROT OPERA HOUSE.

FRIDAY NIGHT, APRIL 10th.

The New York Empire Theatre Success

"SOWING THE WIND!"

BY SIDNEY GRUNDRY.

Of absorbing and of vital interest to all humanity.

THEME, "SEX AGAINST SEX."

Prices as usual. Seats at box office.

EXTRA! EXTRA!

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!

10, 20 AND 30c

FAUROT : OPERA : HOUSE.

One Week, Commencing

MONDAY, APRIL 13th.

THE WILSON THEATRE COMPANY

In a series of Grand Scenic Plays,

"THE WHITE SLAVE."

"TEMPTATION OF MONEY."

"OLD GLORY."

"TRAIN WRECKERS."

"PAWN TICKET 210."

"SUNNY HOME."

And others. New! New! Everything New! Songs, Dances and Trios

: A CAR LOAD OF SCENERY. :

LADIES FREE!

One lady and gentleman, or two ladies admitted on one paid 30c ticket Monday night

PEOPLE'S POPULAR PRICES,

10, 20 AND 30c.

Seats on sale Saturday.

LOCAL TIME CARD

Giving time of departure of trains from the various depots at Lima, Corrected March 1, 1896:

P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.

No 4—Going East,	Daily		7 45 a m
" 36— "	"		[illegible] a m
" 20— "	"	ex Sunday	[illegible] p m
" 8— "	"		9 [illegible] p m
" 2— "	"	Limited	10 [illegible] p m
" 39—Going West.	"	ex. Sunday,	9 20 a m
" 9— "	"		2 30 p m
" 31— "	"		[illegible] p m
" 15— "	"		1 46 a m
" 51 "	"	Limited	[illegible] a m

C., H. & D. R. R.

No. 14—Going North,	daily ex Sunday	[illegible] a m
" 60— "	Sunday only	7 [illegible] a m
" 2— "	daily ex Sunday	[illegible] a m
" 5— "	"	[illegible] p m
" [illegible]— "	"	5 [illegible] p m
" 12— "	"	2 [illegible] a m
" 11—Going South	" ex. Sunday	[illegible] a m
" 61— "	Sunday only	[illegible] a m
" 3— "	daily ex Sunday	9 [illegible] a m
" 5— "	"	1 15 p m
" 9— "	"	5 45 p m
" 7— "	"	2 [illegible] a m

L. E. & W. R. R.

No. 6—Going East, daily ex, Sunday	7 [illegible] a m
" 4— " " "	1 40 p m
" 2— " " "	7 20 p m
" 1— " West "	9 [illegible] a m
" 3— " " "	4 [illegible] p m
" [illegible]— " " "	2 45 a m

C. & E. R. R.

Local—Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7 [illegible] a m
No 2— " " "	[illegible] p m
" 8— " " "	[illegible] p m
" 12— " " "	2 [illegible] a m
Local— " West, "	7 [illegible] a m
No 1— " " "	10 [illegible] a m
" 5— " " "	[illegible]
" [illegible] " " "	12 [illegible] p m

OHIO SOUTHERN.

Leaves		Arrives
[illegible] a m.	Daily, except Sunday	[illegible] noon
[illegible] p m.	" "	[illegible] p m

LIMA NORTHERN.

Leaves		Arrives
[illegible] a m	Daily, except Sunday	[illegible] p m

CRIDERSVILLE NEWS.

Thomas Clyne spent last Sunday with his family at Dayton.

Mrs. J. P. Church, of Lima, is the guest of friends in this place.

Miss Hattie Crider, of Lima, is visiting relatives here this week.

Rev. D. R. Cook began a protracted meeting at this place last Monday night.

F. G. Tate, of Botkins, was the guest of E. W. Ozenbaugh on last Monday.

Rued Barton, of Lima, spent Easter Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Barton.

Mrs Hoffman, of Lima, is visiting with her daughter, Mrs. Levi Spyker, and Mrs. Sylvanus DeLong.

Otho Burk and Miss Emma Hasting and Ella Harman were the guests of J. W. Merkler on last Sunday.

Master Dee Murdock, of Elgin, visited with his grandmother over Sunday, returning home on Monday.

John McClure and family, of Harrod, spent Easter Sunday with Mr and Mrs. George Chambers, of this place.

Will Kelly, of Brazil, Ind , was the guest of his brother, G. E. Kelly, on Wednesday, returning home on Thursday.

Eliza Shaffer and family spent Easter Sunday with Mrs. Shaffer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tilman Wilkins, at Spencerville, returning home on Tuesday.

Drowned—On last Monday evening Nougus Olive, the little two-and-a half-year old child of Will Crider, was drowned in a cistern at the home of her grandparent's. Daniel Phillips. Funeral services were held from the M. E. church on Wednesday afternoon, conducted by Rev. D. R. Cook. Interment in Lutheran cemetery.

J. I. C.

A Pride

And a satisfaction to his customers, Crawford-Taylor 4x Fancy Butter Crackers, because they are light, crisp and healthy.

15 cents. Cut off about half of other store prices and you get the proper idea of this Dress Goods Bargain.

METELLUS THOMSON DRY GOODS CO. 1-2t

PROTEST

Of the Old Soldiers Against Desecrating Memorial Day with Athletic Games.

At a regular meeting of Mart Armstrong Post 202, G. A. R., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"The war to maintain the unity of the states and to crush a gigantic rebellion surpassed in magnitude all the wars in modern times

"Over 2,000,000 men cheerfully offered their lives to perpetuate the Union and the honor of the old flag.

"The army was nearly three times larger and the casualities were much greater than in all the previous wars in which the United States was engaged—2,265 battles were fought, 61,362 were killed on the field of carnage, 34,072 died of wounds, 187,257 died of disease, 29,725 died in the horrid prison pens of the South: saying nothing of half a million of men who are made cripples for life, nor taking into account the untold suffering of the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of the men who endured the horrors of war that their nation might live. The heart of every surviving comrade of that bloody war is full of tender memories for those who fell, and whose heroism is left as a legacy to their kindred and friends.

"The Grand Army of the Republic set apart the 30th day of May, hallowed by the nation as Memorial Day, on which to pay a fitting tribute of respect to the memory of the heroic dead, to impart lessons of patriotism to the living and to instill into the minds of rising generations a love of loyalty for their country and the principles of a free government by emulating the virtues of those who fell in a righteous cause.

"No one feels more keenly the desecration of that day, on its annual return, than those who wish to cherish the memory of the dead who bore an honorable part in that war, and through their valor and self-sacrifice on hotly contested battle fields, went down, that peace and prosperity might be restored to their country, therefore,

Resolved, That we, in the name of the Grand Army of the Republic and on behalf of the deceased comrades, interpose a solemn protest against ball games, bicycle, hurdle and other races, acrobatic performances, gymnastic and other exercises got up on such occasions for gain and to divert the attention of the public, and to detract from the solemnities of that day and the object for which it was set apart, as unpatriotic and foreign to the spirit of Americanism, loyalty to country and strict obedience to the laws

"*Resolved*, That we invite all citizens, regardless of religious or political affiliation, to unite with us in the sentiments of opposition to any movement that tends to desecrate the day, and ask their co-operation in its proper observance."

The following conference committee, C Mayo, H. H. Heman, D Lepley, M E Boswell and B M. Moulton, have been appointed, and will have in charge Memorial Day exercises.

AMUSEMENTS.

SOWING THE WIND

Unusual interest has been awakened among the amusement going people of this city by the approaching engagement of "Sowing the Wind," Sydney Grundy's play, which has been the great theatrical sensation of this country for the past two years. The play is to be produced at Faurot's opera house this evening The strong points of the play are its theme, "sex against sex," its ingenious plot, its intensely dramatic situations, its sharply drawn characters, its pungent dialogue, its fine scenic embellishments and its magnificent costumes.

Add to these a company of talented players and you will have the ingredients of a performance worthy of the great success it has achieved.

The interest of the plot centers in a determined and desperate contest between Rosamond, a young woman of unhappy birth, and Brabazon, her father. The two are not made aware of their relationship to each other until the end of the play. Brabazon had betrayed Rosamond's mother and left her before the girl was born. When she is grown to womanhood she is met and loved by Ned Annesley, the adopted son of Brabazon. The old man refuses to permit the marriage, as he has heard of some vague mystery surrounding Rosamond's birth. The girl makes a pitiful and earnest protest against the cruel fate that is thrust upon her, and bitterly arraigns the sterner sex for its failure to protect the sacredness of womanhood. Brabazon undertakes to excuse men of his own kind, and the controversy grows in fervor and culminates in a scene of the most thrilling character—the denouement, of course, disclosing the relationship of Brabazon and Rosamond. There are a number of side complications in which the veil of comedy is introduced to properly balance the deep pathos of the play.

A REPORTOIRE CO.

The Wilson Theater Company will open a week's engagement at the Faurot Opera House, commencing Monday, April 13th, presenting a series of grand scenic plays never before seen at popular prices, such as The White Slave, Temptation of Money, Old Glory, Train Wreckers, Pawn Ticket 210, and others. Almost a carload of scenery is carried and this is promised to be one of the strongest reportoire shows on the road. The Cleveland *Daily Press* says it is the brightest and most up-to-date company that has played the Star theater this season. Monday will be Ladies' Free Night. Popular prices will prevail

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

AN OBNOXIOUS ORDER.

Freight men were a good deal disturbed over an order emanating from the Joint Traffic association, through its board of managers, which forbids any passenger official giving a reduced passenger rate to any freight official. It has been the habit of a freight official, when unable to get business at full rates, to persuade the shipper to pay the tariff rate, and, as an inducement, give him a reduced rate for travel, usually a half rate. This must now be stopped, say the Joint Traffic association managers, and every freight official will have to secure business in a legitimate manner.

The railroads and others are anticipating a strike this spring among the coal miners. It is thought that the strike will be even more extensive than that in 1894, and will be harder to curb. With a view that a strike may occur all of the lines are preparing for the emergency, and are stocking up with coal sufficient to tide them over several weeks of trouble.—[*Ft. Wayne Sentinel.*

WABASH RECORD.

Ninety-five miles in 109 minutes, including one stop for water and half a dozen slow-ups at railway crossings and towns, is the new fast record of the Wabash, established Tuesday night by Engineer Fetterly. The train was No. 47, the fast mail, and the Engine No. 411, which left Toledo at 4:41, sixteen minutes behind schedule time, and pulled into Fort Wayne at 6:30, exactly on time. On several occasions the train attained a speed of a mile in fifty-four seconds and deducting the time consumed in stops and slow-ups its average speed during the entire trip was 60 miles an hour.

NOTES.

Six engines are now receiving repairs in the C. H. & D. shops.

The Lima Northern offices are over run with train men applying for various positions.

Conductor Stickney, formerly an employe of the C., H. & D., is now with the Lima Northern.

Mr. Tibbals, cashier at the C. H. & D. freight depot, has resigned his position, and will leave for New York Monday.

C E Newberry, formerly of the L. E. & W., whose appointment to the office of general yardmaster for the Lima Northern became effective today, assumed his duties this morning.

Supt. Cory has issued an emphatic order to the engineers that they shall be more careful in running through Cairo. The citizens of that village are complaining again of the trains running too rapidly through their town.

The Vandalia, through careful experts, is making a test of the consumption of coal and water of the compound engine over the ordinary simple engine. Two professors of the polytechnic school and a representative of the Pittsburg locomotive works are watching the test.—*Ft. Wayne Sentinel.*

Rich Discoveries of Gold

At Cripple Creek, Colo., and elsewhere are being made daily, and the production for 1896 will be the largest ever known, estimated at Two Hundred Million Dollars. Cripple Creek alone is producing over One Million Dollars a month, and steadily increasing. Mining Stocks are advancing in price more rapidly than any other Stocks, and many pay dividends of 35 to 50 per cent. They offer the best opportunity to make a large profit on a small investment.

J. E. MORGAN & CO., 45 Broadway, New York, are financial agents for the Prudential Gold Mining Co., and others in the famous Cripple Creek district. They will send you free, interesting particulars of the Mining Companies they represent also their book on speculation in Stocks, Grain and Cotton containing many new and important features.

Send for these books at once if you are interested in any form of speculation or investments. They may prove profitable to you.

34-10t eod 22-10t

Choir Supper.

The young ladies of S. Agnes guild will give the vested choir of Christ church a supper in the parish room of the church this evening at 6 o'clock. All young ladies who assisted in the singing Easter are requested to be present.

Pay your gas bill to-day and save the discount.

Susquehanna Roe Shad and a choice supply of fresh caught Lake Fish at Kissel's.

Lawyers, Doctors,

Ministers and Business Men all find them a great help—Crawford-Taylor's 4 X Fancy Butter Crackers.

"Leotta Is as Far Ahead

"O' the usual elecutionist as Booth was ahead of the ordinary ten cent drama."—*New York Telegram.*

Pay your gas bill to-day and save the discount.

WITH A BUTCHER KNIFE.

A Wapak Man Attempts to Murder His Wife.

A dispatch from Wapakoneta states that a resident there named Croft, living in the southwestern portion of the city tried to kill his wife last night, with a butcher knife

Croft was drunk when he went to his home, and a few minutes later when her son and two other men were passing the house they heard Mrs. Croft calling for help. They rushed into the house and found Mrs. Croft on her knees on the floor, her husband standing over her with the knife uplifted The three young men overpowered Croft and took him to the police station.

Mrs. H. C. Ayer, of Richford, Vt., writes: "After having fever I was very much debilitated and had dyspepsia so bad I could scarcely eat anything. A little food caused bloating and burning in the stomach with pain and much soreness in my side and a great deal of headache My physician seemed unable to help me and I continued in this condition until I took Dr. Kay's Renovator which completely cured me." Sold by druggists at 25 cts. and $1. The Harley Pharmacy, Lima, O.

In Buying a Rambler

You have no regrets to make, as you can buy nothing better. Ramblers are known all over the world, and are without any doubt the strongest for their weight.

m w f HAUENSTEIN & Co., Agents

McClure's Smoked Meats.

California Hams, 8c; Breakfast Bacon, 8c: Lard, 3½ pounds 25c. Southeast corner Square. 2-2t

The Cheapest Buggy and Harness Store in Lima.

We are agents for the Mt. Cory Kenton and Columbus, O , buggies The Kenton and Mt. Cory are *hand made.*

Hand made harness of all kinds. Harness from $5 00 up. Collars, halters, brushes, whips, etc. Harness repairing promptly done. West High st , near p. o.

41-s&w-4t W. A. GERMAN, Salesman.

"Leota," April 24, Faurot Opera House.

Unfortunate People

Are they who are afflicted with pimples, boils, carbuncles, running sores, ulcers, scrofula, cancerous or syphilitic affections, or any blood taint whatsoever, and do not try a 50c. bottle of Foley's Sarsaparilla. H. F. Vortkamp, n. e. cor. Main and North sts.

The Celebrated

[illegible] family, the [illegible] will be in Lima next Saturday night and give one of their concerts at the [illegible] church This celebrated family, performing upon 42 musical instruments, has entertained audiences over the entire world, and their engagement here is one of the musical events of the season. Everybody should endeavor to hear them next Saturday night. Tickets are now on sale at W. D. Carpenter's store and G. M. McCullough's coal office. Only enough tickets will be sold to properly fill the house, so get your tickets early. m fr & sat

THE THIEVES RETURNED,

W. A. Zeits' Country Residence Robbed, but the Property Recovered.

Several days ago the country residence of W. A. Zeits was robbed and a watch and several other articles of value, in all amounting to about $25 in value, were stolen. Two young men whom Mr. Zeitz says were from Hastings, Michigan, were suspected. They had been staying at Mr. Zeits' house a few days and left just before the robbery was discovered. A day or two later they returned and Mr. Zeits ascertained that they had committed the theft and he succeeded in recovering possession of the property. No arrests were made.

LIMA PRESBYTERY

Will Meet in Ottawa, Commencing Monday.

The Presbytery of Lima will hold its spring meeting in Ottawa, beginning Monday evening, April 13th, at 7 o'clock. The session will be opened with a sermon by the retiring moderator, Rev. Z. B. Campbell, D. D., of Ada, followed by an address by Rev. R. J. Thomson, of this city.

The Woman's Home and Foreign missionary societies of the Presbytery will hold their meetings at the same time and place.

Record Breaker.

267 bbls., 13,350 lbs. Crawford & Taylor 4x Fancy Butter Crackers sold in Lima in three days.

Before Paying More,

See the Dress Goods at Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co. for 15 cents. 1 2t

"Leotta" Is Not Alone.

She brings one of the finest harpists in the country (with a harp worth $2,000), and a fine soprano.

15 cents for Black and Navy Blue Blue Serges, 40 inches wide, at Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co., tomorrow. 1 2t

SPRING - FOOTWEAR!

PRETTY FEET! THOSE HANDSOME, NOBBY NEW SHOES AT THE

COLUMBIA SHOE STORE,

THIS WEEK.

Make your feet look pretty and stylish Stylish Shoes cost no more, it is merely a matter of taste. We have what you want; we know it, but we want you to know it. We want you to know that the Columbia has the handsomest styles of spring Footwear in the market. Prices we won't say much about. Our customers know that the Columbia is the originator of popular prices in Lima.

Who sells Ladies' $2 Shoes, AA to E, over $4 lasts? Who sells Gents' $2.25 Shoes, AA to E, made over $5 lasts.

THE COLUMBIA IS THE UP-TO-DATE STORE!

THIS WEEK WE OPEN NEW SPRING GOODS.

500 pairs Ladies' dark tan kid Shoes, best style, AA to E worth $3.50: opening price, $2.50. Ask to see them.

1,500 pairs Ladies' black and tan Oxfords, all widths, ten different styles, for $1.

Ladies' handsome kid needle toe Shoes, AA to EE, lace and button, opening price, $2.

Oxfords as handsome as shoemaking will permit.

Edwin C. Burt's, New York City, celebrated finest Ladies' Shoes made. We have them, we want you to have them. Any person once wearing a pair of Burt's fine Shoes will always want another pair.

Ten different shades of Tan Oxfords.

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BRUIN AND THE BOAT

THE BEAR STORY MAN SIGHED, BUT SAID NOT A WORD.

A Story of a Bear and a Hunter In a Canoe With No Weapon Except His Wits. It Was a Naval Battle Royal, and Brains Won a Magnificent Victory.

They had been telling all sorts of bear stories, some almost too miraculous to be believed, except by hunters who had had experiences and know what strange things sometimes occur far away amid the forest wilds when there are no witnesses. The last man had told of deer hunting in the water, and a squat, heavy set man sitting in the corner seemed rather glum interested in the tale.

"That reminds me," he said, when he had a chance to come in, "of an experience I once had up in the lake region of Canada. A party of us were in camp there, along in the fall, and were having great sport with the rod and gun. We had secured specimens of all the game and fish for which the section was noted except a bear, and of that tracks had been reported not far from camp, and we were to try for bruin as soon as we had made proper preparations. The day before we were to start out on the bear hunt I had gone off up the shore of the lake in a light canoe we had to fish for a couple of hours and get a fry for supper. I had nothing with me in the canoe except my fishing outfit and no sort of a weapon unless the canoe paddle might be called one. But a man didn't need a weapon to catch fish with, so I gave no thought to it. I had found a nice cove up the cove about a mile from camp, and there I stopped the canoe about 50 feet from shore in deep water and threw out my line. Luck was good, and I had pulled in five or six fine fellows and was having more fun than anybody, except the fisherman, when I was startled by a splash from the thicket lining the shore, and the next minute a whopping big bear was making for me lickety split. To say that I was scared doesn't half express it. I was paralyzed. I didn't even have sense enough left to grab my paddle and try to get away. I simply caught it up and held it in my hand as I would a club and waited. But the bear didn't wait. He was very evidently hungry, or he never would have attacked me out there in the boat, and he was coming straight for me. I waited for him to get close enough to bat him one, and then I gave it to him with the canoe paddle square between the eyes. It dazed him a little, but it was far more disastrous to the paddle, and when I straightened up from delivering the blow I had only about two feet of the paddle left in my hand. The rest of it, splintered, was floating in the wake of the bear. He gave himself a shake after I hit him, and the next minute he had caught the side of the canoe with one of his big paws and was manifesting a violent desire to get aboard with me. As he weighed about 400 pounds and was as powerful as a horse it did not require a very strong haul to settle that part of the proceeding early, and instead of his coming aboard with me the canoe was upset, and I went into the water with him.

"By this time a portion of my wits had returned, and I had sense enough, as the boat went toward the bear, to get off into the water with the boat between the bear and me. I was a good swimmer and had a faint idea if I got headed toward the shore I could outswim my enemy and get away, so I turned, as soon as I got straightened out in the lake, and put back the other way. The bear in the meantime had started around the end of the boat, coming my way. I don't know what it was, whether inspiration or fear or bravery, but certainly it was something out of the ordinary, for as I went around one end of the boat and the bear was at the other or quite near it I was struck with an idea, and instead of trying speed with the bear for the shore I concluded to try wits with him right where we were. So I swung on to the end of the canoe, which was bottom side up, and as the bear came toward me, I tilted the other end up, and with a sudden jerk, dropped the inverted boat over the bear's head. The next minute I was on top of the boat with the bear under me. I guess he didn't know what had happened to him, for he didn't seem to do anything under there except to bump his head against the bottom and growl. I thought at first he might have sense enough to dive and come out on the other side; but, like turkeys that walk into a pen through a hole heading from the outside into it, and, never once looking down for the hole to get out at, run around in a crazy kind of a way till they are caught, that bear staid under the boat with me on top of it, bumping his head and growling. By this time I was feeling a good deal like Napoleon crossing the Alps, or like some other great hero, and felt still more like it as I noticed the bumping and the growling growing less every minute until finally they ceased altogether. I didn't understand that quite and began to wonder if the bear wasn't catching on to himself and thinking of the easiest way to get at his dinner, when over in the clear water of the lake, a dozen feet or so from the boat, I saw something big and dark slowly going toward the bottom and drifting away. Another look convinced me it was my bear, and another minute found me swimming for the shore at 10 miles an hour, more or less. Half an hour later I was on the spot again with three men in a big canoe, and still half an hour later found us on shore with the body of the bear, which we had recovered from the water. It was a clear case of human intelligence against brute force, with the intelligence the victor, of course, but when my more contests like that are booked I desire it understood that I am not competing."

The man who had told the deer story heaved a profound sigh and looked at the bear story teller with admiration.—New York Sun.

HOW THEY DINED.

The Methods of the Englishat Table In the Seventeenth Century.

The old English had three meals a day, of which the chief meal was taken when the work of the day was finished. The first meal was at 9, dinner was about 3 o'clock, and supper was taken just before bedtime. The Normans dined at the old English breakfast time or a little later and supped at 7 p. m. In Tudor times the higher classes dined at 11 and supped at 5, but the merchants seldom took their meals before 12 and 1 o'clock.

The chief meals, dinner and supper, were taken in the hall both by the old English and the Normans, for the parlor did not come into use until the reign of Elizabeth. Breakfast did not become a regular meal until quite lately, and Dr. Murray, in the Oxford Dictionary, gave 1463 as the date of the earliest quotation in which the word occurred. The meal did not become recognized until late in the seventeenth century, for Pepys habitually took his draft of half a pint of Rhenish wine or a dram of strong waters in place of a morning meal. Dinner was always the great meal of the day, and from the accession of Henry IV to the death of Queen Elizabeth the dinners were as sumptuous and extravagant as any of those now served.

Carving was then a fine art. Each guest brought his own knife and spoon, for the small fork was not introduced into England until Thomas Corryate of Odcombe published his "Crudities" in 1611. Pepys took his spoon and fork with him to the lord mayor's feast in 1663. The absence of forks led to much stress being laid upon the act of washing the hands both before and after meals and to the rule that the left hand alone should be dipped into the common dish, the right hand being occupied with the knife.

The perfect dinner at the best time of English cookery consisted of three courses, each complete in itself, and terminated by a subtlety or device, the whole being rounded off with ypocras, after which the guests retired into another room, where pastry, sweetmeats and fruit were served with the choicer wines. The English were essentially meat eaters, and it was not until the time of the commonwealth that pudding attained its extraordinary popularity. Indeed, the first mention of pudding in the menus of the "Buckfeast" at St. Bartholomew's hospital did not occur until 1710, and in 1712 is an item of 5 shillings for ice.—London Times.

Stately Dances of Old.

The minuet is already known to many, were it only through the innumerable pictures executed by pastelists, now dead but still celebrated. The dainty gestures, the graceful steps, the sweeping courtesies, are no secret to us, but the saraband and the pavane we do not know much about, although they are well worth being studied. The saraband is what one might call an almost religious dance, for it is so deliberate, so solemn and yet so gracefully beautiful. The cavaliers, when they bend before their fair partners, literally sweep the floor with their plumed hats, while the ladies' brocades and laces flutter around them like the wings of some bright hued butterfly about to take its flight. The promenade—a sort of polonaise—which follows, the couples marching with imposing demeanor behind one another, is, beyond everything else, becomingly dainty, although somewhat strait laced, but one cannot be anything but enchanted by something so entirely removed from the hurry and scurry seen in our salons when dancing is written on the cards of invitation.

The pavane is sprightlier, more like the gavotte, and brings into constant play fans, well managed trains and again plumed hats, the tout ensemble making up a tableau of unsurpassed charm and aristocratic motion. The essential qualities of all these dances are simplicity and grace, for they afford no opportunity for displays of gymnastics, of hurried athleticism, no force of biceps, no pushing or jolting or elbowing. They are the very essence of easy gliding and of keeping time to strains of melody, which remind one involuntarily of the evanescent odor of some rare old perfume like those we still find in the silken sachets made by our great-grandmothers.—Exchange.

The Barisal Guns.

In the delta of the Ganges a mysterious sound is sometimes heard, to which the name of "Barisal guns" is given, because of its resemblance to the dull report of distant artillery. Similar noises are well known to the lighthouse keepers and fishermen of Ostend and Boulogne, who call them the "mist pouffers, or fog dissipators, and generally hear them on the evening of a hot day in summer. Although the sounds are compared to the detonations of guns, they are not very like these, and they occur at irregular intervals. Their origin is enveloped in mystery, but some physicists regard them as electrical detonations, such as might be produced by flashes of ordinary lightning or the explosion of globe lightning, while others refer them to the shocks of fluid matter in the bowels of the earth or the rumbling of slight earthquakes.—Public Opinion.

A Question of Honor.

She is young, happily married and prosperous. A short time ago she lost her purse in the street, and immediately upon discovering her loss went to a newspaper office and put in an advertisement, offering a reward for the return of the missing article. The following day a poor man brought the purse to her house and claimed the reward. Leaving him standing at the door, she disappeared, presumably to get the promised sum, but in reality to send one of her servants for a policeman, although she had no good reason for doubting the man's statement that he had picked up the purse in the street. He was not arrested, but he got no reward. This sort of thing is rather discouraging to persons with honest intentions.—New York Journal.

FRUIT AND FLOWERS

THE DIANTHUS.

These Are Truly Glorious Flowers and Exceptionally Easy to Grow.

The dianthus is a suborder of the large pink family, and to this suborder belong all of the garden pinks. The Dianthus barbatus includes the bunch pinks, the sweet williams, and the Dianthus caryophyllus is the original of the clove pink, from which has been evolved "the spicy carnation freaked with passion." Florists and growers however do not classify the dianthus and carnation together, but make a distinction between them.

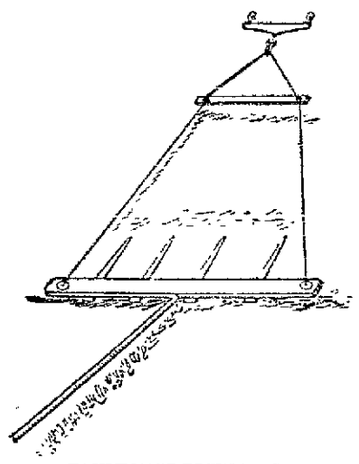
The dianthus, then, of the growers is truly a garden flower and is exceptionally easy to grow. Any one procuring a package of mixed seed will have no difficulty in raising a large number of plants. Seed sown the 1st of April will produce plants which will bloom throughout the summer, and that without any great amount of care.

One of the handsomest of these flowers is the Crown of Perfection. The flowers are large and extremely double, the colors are white and various shades of red. Some of the varieties are curiously marked. Firebell is a brilliant carmine. Midnight is very odd; the leaves are dark green, the stem and buds black and the flowers darkly crimson. White Frill is attractive; the center of the flower is a very deep purple, contrasting strongly with its fringed white border. One of the novelties in color is the Dwarf Copper Red, which is all that its name implies. The single dianthus is lovely. The flowers are large and perfect, and each plant seems to follow its own caprice in the arrangement of colors. Snowflake has immense, pure white flowers. Eastern Queen runs a gamut of color from pink to lavender, and the rich red of Crimson Belle is positively imperial. But it is useless to particularize, for every dianthus is pretty, avers the writer of an extensive article in The Ladies' Home Journal, from which the foregoing is gleaned.

A Simple Brush Rake.

A New York fruit grower, writing to Rural New Yorker, gives an illustrated description of a brush rake that he uses in his vineyard, because he believes it to be better and more easily made than some others. He says:

A man with an ax, saw and 2 inch auger can make one in two hours. What is needed is a stick of tough wood for a headpiece, about 5 feet long and 6 inches through. Put in this three or four teeth 3 feet long and 3 inches in



EASILY MADE BRUSH RAKE.

diameter, and on the opposite side a handle 6 feet long a little above a plane with the teeth. To draw with, drive in the ends of the headpiece two heavy spikes or old bolts, and fasten to these some grapewire, double and twisted some, and to reach out about 8 feet. Put in a stretcher 2 feet from the end, fasten on an old whiffletree, and it is ready for use. The stretcher is to keep the handle off the ground when dumped. We raked the vines out of 20 acres in 2½ days. We shall try a larger one among our fruit trees this spring, with two horses, to rake out the brush.

Close Root Pruning.

The old idea of the best method of transplanting is that of taking up a tree with its roots entire. And now comes H. M. Stringfellow of Galveston, who advocates pruning tree roots back to one inch and tops to one foot at time of planting. He is a man of high character and large experience, and cites instances and reasons in support of this new theory.

The American Agriculturist reports the successful results of the close root pruning system as demonstrated by Mr. J. H. Hale in planting his great peach orchard in Georgia as a new revelation in horticulture. Mr. Stringfellow's method of pruning is this: Hold tree, top down, and cut back to about an inch. This cut will face down when tree is set. Leave only from one to three feet of top. Let all shoots grow. When one foot in length, rub off all that are not needed for a symmetrical top. A writer in The Southern Cultivator says that the system is a success in the cotton states, and should be tested in the central, western and northern ones.

Horticultural Hints.

In selecting varieties for spring planting visit your most successful neighbors and consult them. Select those varieties which have done best on sites and soils similar to your own. Do not confine your choice to one or two single varieties, but avoid the mistake of planting too many varieties, either for home use or for market. It is a fact that certain varieties are especially adapted to particular localities, and almost every county in the state has kinds best suited to its conditions. Consult your local nurseryman and give him your patronage and support, thus encouraging a worthy enterprise and keeping your money in circulation at home. You will then get fresh acclimated and adapted trees, shrubs and plants.

THE MONGOLIAN PHEASANT.

A Newcomer Among the Game Birds of New England.

We have so far watched these pheasants very carefully, and the statement of Judge Denny of Oregon that they are of advantage to a farmer and horticulturist in destroying injurious insects without hurt to the crops appears to be fully sustained. They are certainly most persistent in their search for all kinds of insects and their larvæ. They scratch but little, using their bills, which are well adapted to the purpose, to turn over the ground in search of food that does not come to the surface. Of the different kinds of caterpillar which have been abundant on the grounds it is evident that few if any have been allowed to live long enough to change to a chrysalis or cocoon. On this ground, which is partly covered with forest trees, the gypsy moth is found, and about 400 of the trees have been burlapped.

"Many of these trees are inside the inclosure where the young birds were bred. The burlaps were turned once or twice a week, but no larvæ or cocoons were found except two larvæ of the gypsy moth. The chicks were often seen chasing each other, one having a caterpillar or insect in its bill. In two instances it proved to be the larvæ of the gypsy moth. The large, dusky, mottled worms, from 1 to 2 inches long, which infest walnut trees were eaten with great avidity. The only thing we have known the chicks to refuse was the larvæ of the potato bug. The full grown birds were not so fastidious, and if hungry would eat them."

This speaks well for the birds, and the sportsmen who try each year for appropriations for fish and game are very much feazed. The Mongolian pheasant is very prolific, as wild as the jungle cock, a quick, hard flier, and its meat is sweet. When the sportsmen hereabouts first talked of introducing them there was a protest from the usual kickers who begrudge a cent for sport's interest. They contended that the pheasants would banish native birds, but this has been proved to be an error. The old birds fight for their young, but otherwise they pay strict attention to their own affairs. After three weeks from the egg the young birds as hardy as hawks. At that age many of them fly over the high wire fence inclosing the breeding grounds at Winchester, but always return to their coops at night. As they become older they display a disposition for staying away from home, and finally they quit the coop for good if not shut up in time.

The state has an extensive plant for breeding at Winchester. There are eight large aviaries, roofed over, for the old birds; one large covered corral, 28 by 60 feet, with a capacity for 300 young birds, and an inclosure of almost an acre of ground, well wooded. Inside this inclosure are 43 coops and small yards for breeding. There are 19 full grown pheasants from 1 to 2 years old at the breeding station, and about 100 young birds raised last year.

RICH COLORED EGGS.

Corn, Green Food and Activity Will Produce Them.

It is a well known fact in the feeding of dairy stock that foods poor in fats or oils cause cows to give milk the cream of which is especially light in color, and will produce very light colored or white butter. It is also a matter of common knowledge among dairymen that the high colored foods will increase the color of butter, as when carrots or cottonseed meal are fed. The fattening of cattle with cottonseed meal also is known to give a carcass the fat of which is especially yellow in color.

The same principle would probably hold true with regard to the feeding of fowls. Too much bran, oats, and especially buckwheat, would have a tendency to produce eggs with very light colored yolks. Confinement without much variety of food is also known to cause hens to lay eggs with very light yolks, and when such fowls are given their freedom, plenty of green food and a variety of grain food, the color of the yolks will change in a few days so as to be quite noticeable. Some varieties of fowls naturally lay eggs with lighter colored yolks than others. Dark colored eggs are esteemed for their richer quality than white shelled eggs, and frequently bring a higher price in the market, so that all the difference in the color of the yolk may not be due to the single item of food or confinement. Feeders are agreed that Leghorns and other Mediterranean breeds will bear feeding with much more corn than the Asiatic and American breeds, and a richer diet, consisting of considerable corn with plenty of green food and range, would, no doubt, give eggs from the Mediterranean breeds richer yolks than if confined and fed a diet lacking in corn and green food. Ample variety in the food and plenty of range would probably prove an antidote for white yolks.—American Agriculturist.

Rearing Chickens.

A thousand chickens may be reared as easily as ten hens may be kept. There is no use for the hens except to hatch the chicks. After this the stupid birds may be discharged and sent to laying eggs again. A very simple brooder is all that is needed to rear all the chickens desired. Warmth is all that is required after the food. The warmth may be supplied by a small stove with air pipes leading from a room where the stove is kept, and in which sufficient air may be drawn in by ventilators. The air comes in at the bottom and flows out at the top. It is desirable to have this heater in a cellar for convenience in every way. The food for young chicks may be cracked wheat, coarse oatmeal, finely chopped lean meat and mashed boiled potatoes. This will do until the chicks are half grown, when they should have an outdoor range, with grass or some sown crop for them to feed on. With good feeding at 2 months' old the chicks will be fit for market as broilers. After three months they will be fit for roasters if of one of the large breeds and they have been well fed.



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with animals, will be sent, postpaid, to any address on receipt of three 2-ct. stamps. The animals are on cardboard—two and three inches high, naturally colored, and will stand alone. They can be arranged in line or groups, making an interesting object lesson in natural history. This offer is made solely for the purpose of acquainting mothers with the merits of

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Who Are Gentlemen?

Discussing abroad the features of respective armies with a foreign officer, who owed in some measure his confidential hilarity to the effects of champagne, I inquired, "Are those who hold the grade of —— regarded as 'gentlemen' in your service?" "Sir," he answered loftily, "every officer holding his majesty's commission"— "Yes, yes," I interrupted, "in theory, of course, but tell me, confidentially, is this the case in practice?" His high mightiness thereupon indulged in such an amount of what Captain Marryat's Peter Simple calls grandiloquent tapdoodle—and which O'Brien defines as the stuff on which they feed fools—that I hastily ate up my words in dread of the local "court of honor" to which my observation might be referred.

After all, foreigners have no equivalent for our term "gentleman," which need not be merged in that of "officer," inasmuch as, ceteris paribus, the higher the gentleman the better the officer. "I wish, sir," said an ex-sergeant major to me, "that officers more fully realized the influence by daily life example which they exercise over their men. Their dispositions, their habits, their conversation, are constant topics imported into the barrack room by sergeants, servants and mess waiters. Their most secret transactions, creditable or otherwise, leak out with an accuracy of detail which you little suspect."—Blackwood's Magazine.

Sensitive.

"Miss Prettygirl is very sensitive."

"In what way?"

"When Jorkins compared her feet to little mice at the dance the other night, she fainted."—Detroit Free Press.

Before He Went to Boston.

A couple of naive remarks may be worth repeating:

A guest at one of our big hotels while going down in the elevator remarked to the colored elevator man, "I want to go to the wharf where the tea was thrown overboard." "Well," replied the man, looking mystified, "you'd better inquire at the office. I reckon that was before I came here. I've only been in Boston about a year!"

The other remark was made by an Irishman in the Museum of Fine Arts. He was looking at the Morse collection and said to his companion: "Mike, will yo lak at all them pots from Japan. What a counthray that must be for mustard!"—Boston Transcript.

Excursions Via C., H. & D. R. R. Co.

One way settlers excursion South, April 7 and May 5.

Pittsburg and return May 24, 25 and 26. Tickets good to return until the 27. One fare for the round trip.

St. Louis and return June 13, 14, 15 and 16. Tickets good to return until the 21. One fare for the round trip.

Columbus and return June 1 and 2. Good to return until the 5th. Rate $2 60.

Findlay and return April 20 and 21. Tickets good to return until the 24. Rate 85cts.

Cincinnati and return May 26 and 28. Tickets good to return until May 29. Rate only $3 90 for the round trip.

Excursion to Piqua and return. Friday April 10, the C., H. & D. Ry will sell tickets to Piqua and return at $1 35, on account of the B. Y. P. U. meeting. Ticket good only on the 5 45 and 9 25 a. m. trains. Good returning on all regular trains.

Cincinnati and return Sunday, April 26, only $1 50 for the round trip, tickets good going on No. 61, leaving Lima at 7 25 a. m. and return on No. 62.

Home seekers excursion to the West, South and Southeast April 7-21 and May 5, about one fare for the round trip.

Cincinnati and return a joint base ball game. Opening game between Cincinnati vs. Pittsburg, Thursday, April 16th. Only $1 00 for the round trip; tickets good going on trains Nos 11 and 1, returning on regular train same day.

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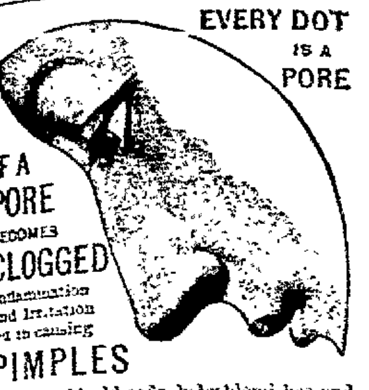
Administrator's Sale.

The undersigned, administrator of the estate of Mrs. Mary J. Taylor, deceased, will receive sealed bids until Monday April 20th, for the sale of the following real estate: Lot number four hundred and two (402) in McDonald's addition to the city of Lima. The property is appraised at $1 710.

Terms of sale—one-third cash; one-third in nine months and one-third in eighteen months. Address G. W. HULL,
Toledo, Ohio.
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WOMEN AS WORKERS.

Greatest Success Achieved by Them In Library and Educational Occupations.

Nowhere else as in America has woman's sphere as a worker been so materially enlarged. With our advancing lines of civilization industries have multiplied and divided during the present century more than a hundredfold, and with the subdivisions of labor many kinds of work have been almost entirely handed over to the women. From the domestic and moral duties she has passed out into so many other occupations that it is hard to say from what pursuits she will be excluded.

First she began as a teacher in schools of the very lowest grade, and step by step she has advanced until now she is doing nearly all the educational work of this country with children under 16 years of age. Gradually she worked her way into colleges and universities, and she is now found fully installed as a regular professor in some of these seminaries of learning, and she fills the position as creditably as her fellow workers of the stronger sex. Such a thing would have been tolerated a century ago in but few communities.

Prior to her occupancy of the major portion of the educational field she had already begun to transact business on her own account in retail establishments in cities and towns, sometimes as proprietress, but most frequently as employee. By degrees these occupations have multiplied so rapidly that at the present time there are perhaps not less than 200 different occupations now successfully filled by women, and her work is not confined by any means to mere routine drudgery.

There is no doubt that women physicians are just as skillful, more sympathetic and as well informed as their brothers in the profession. Within the memory of many now living the time was that a woman regularly authorized to practice medicine would have been regarded as a freak of nature. But silently she came, and to stay, in that profession in which the snake is an emblem of medical knowledge, and now she is looked upon with as much favor as the male practitioner.

In law, too, she has made her appearance, and it will take some legislative action stronger than the Monroe doctrine to oust her from the courts.

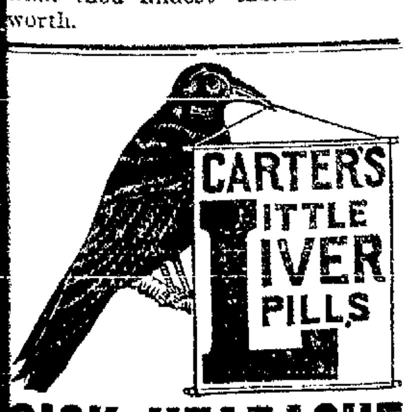
On the side of directive power she has displayed in many fields of activity as much energy, skill and rare good judgment as men.

In literary and educational work she has doubtless achieved her greatest success. Women when placed almost on even in managing large graded schools in this country have been equally as successful as the very best class of men, and in almost every large system of schools in the United States some of the supervisors are women of the highest executive ability.

They are performing aspects of work that men cannot do very well. Not only this, many of the most efficient and intelligent librarians in the libraries of this country are women of rare ability, skill, tact, energy and practical directive power. Here in Kansas City a fair estimate puts the number of woman wage earners at not less than 12,000 persons, and perhaps as many as 15,000. Take this as a basis, and then extend it and apply it to the whole United States, and one can readily see what is meant by women workers.—Kansas City Journal.

Paper shoes, which are said to wear as well as those of leather and to resist equally well the entrance of moisture, were known in China in the days of Marco Polo.

See what thy soul doth wear. Dare to look into thy chest, for 'tis thine own, and tumble up and down what thou findest there.—Wordsworth.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

WOMEN OF THE SEA.

These Have Followed a Life on the Wave From Choice.

The sailors' superstitious fears that a woman's presence on shipboard meant ill luck have failed to deter women whose hearts yearned for the sea from gratifying this desire. The pages of the maritime history of the world contain the names of many matrons and girls in various periods who, disguised as men, have followed a life on the ocean wave. The majority of them not only proved excellent sailors, but even fought bravely with cutlass, pike and pistol against the foes of their native land

They did not even shrink from sailing under the black flag, for the English women Anne Bonny and Mary Read joined the buccaneers, the typical pirates of the Antilles, in order to gain booty to their hearts' content.

A German writer gives a number of names of women who have gone to sea, among which the following are interesting:

Jean de Belleville, to avenge her husband, who was murdered in the year 1343 in Paris, fitted out a squadron of ships and ravaged the coasts of Normandy, burned castles and illuminated the sea at night with the glare of blazing villages. Jean de Belleville was famed in her age as one of the most beautiful women in Europe.

Sometimes jealousy has sent a young wife to sea in sailor garb. The ballad of bold Hannah Snell is known by all sailors. This woman was born in London in 1723 and in the course of time married a German sailor named Jacob Summs, who squandered her little property and then deserted her. To seek this faithless fellow Hannah donned man's attire and went to sea. Her experiences during her quest would fill volumes, grave and gay, tragic and comic incidents alternated. She served only on English men-of-war, took part in numerous battles and received several wounds. After many years she had the news that Jacob, in punishment for a serious crime, had been put into a sack and thrown into the sea somewhere in France. From that time she left the royal service, where her disguise had never been discovered, and returned in woman's clothes to London. The government granted her an annual pension of £30 for life. She is said to have gone on the stage afterward and acquitted herself admirably in sailor characters.

There are also high hearted women who have performed many brave, heroic deeds while sailing the seas with their husbands. Among them Louise Dittmar, the wife of the captain of the Prussian steamer Edgar, deserves the highest praise. On the way home the entire crew, except the captain and the helmsman, were attacked with serious illness. The two men undertook to attend to the engine, while the woman stood at the helm and steered the ship, and this was done night and day, almost without relief, for weeks. The steamer arrived in port safely after seven of the crew had died on the passage. In this case the valuable vessel had actually been saved solely by the captain's wife, for it is difficult to estimate what the two men could have done without her aid. Captains whose shipowners forbid them to take their wives with them might aptly cite as an opposing argument the example of Louise Dittmar.

Spoiled His Taste For Flesh.

A man who has made a careful study of the habits of animals and birds, and who firmly believes that birds think and are controlled by brain action in a great measure—about, if not quite as much as human beings, and not by the "overrated instinct"—told a few nights ago of the odd effect natural history had on him.

"Do you know," said he, "that since I learned that birds and mammals think I have had a sort of spleen against flesh? When I eat a partridge, I think of the bird's wiles used in its endeavors to escape the hunter's merciless shot. It is the same with the ducks, turkey, deer and beeves and all other flesh, but not fish. I have the dread or feeling that I am eating a rational being. I think that if vegetarianism ever becomes universal it will be when we understand the thoughts of birds and mammals and are able to converse with them. We are just now entering on a wonderful field of research. We have found the door to real natural history knowledge, and we are now groping for the keyhole."—New York Sun.

Her Heaven.

"Who was Aunt Ellen's mamma?"

"Mrs. Thompson."

"Will I see her when I go to Centerville to see Aunt Ellen?"

"No, dear. She went to heaven a long time ago."

"Will I see her when I go to heaven?"

"Perhaps."

"Say, mamma, will she be in the Centerville heaven or in our heaven?"—Indianapolis Journal.

THE SUN SAPPHIRE.

Some years ago I had charge of a large hard wood lumber business on the west coast of Mexico. Toward the evening of a busy day, during which we had been loading one of our large lumber schooners with the aromatic Spanish cedar logs, two men rode up to my jacal, or temporary house of cane and palm leaves, on the beach where I held my office as superintendent. They had come down from the village of La Chola, where we kept our permanent office, upon my invitation to see us load the lumber vessel.

One was an Englishman, a mining engineer, by the name of Pickwick, who had charge of some gold mines not far from La Chola; the other, a Dr. Moses, who, as his name implies, was a Jew. He was a man of the world, accustomed to danger, lithe, quick eyed and quick witted, a fatalist, an expert in games of love and chance, generous and friendly, his morality not of the highest order. He was a good shot, a good liar, a good drinker and a good fellow.

I was glad enough to see them, for a white face is eagerly welcomed in that country of brown ones, and after I had shown them the manner of loading the logs on the schooner, and we had watched the big logs battle with the breakers as they were slowly but surely yanked out on the endless line, we repaired to the jacal for our supper.

During the meal the doctor entertained us by recounting his adventures and showed us this ring which I now wear.

"Look closely," said he, "and you will see gleaming far down in the liquid blue depths of this bisected ovoid stone a brilliant golden sun, with its sparkling corona darting out until its rays are quenched in a sea of sapphire blue."

We examined it and greatly admired its beauty. Its central sun shone clearly and steadily.

"The Peruvians," continued the doctor, "prized these stones very highly. They held them sacred and called them opa and have a very pretty tradition in regard to them: Whenever an inca ruler was born the sun, who, according to their belief, was his father and whom the Peruvians worshiped as the giver of all things, dissipated a world—a sort of pyrotechnic display in honor of the happy event. All that was pure and good in that world was concentrated into this one liquid lump and deposited somewhere to be discovered by some lucky person in the empire. When the inca ascended the throne, this lucky person came forward, presented the sapphire and received from him some high sinecure.

"The inca carefully guarded the stone and usually had it set in a resplendent sunburst of pure gold. This he wore on his breast as insignia of his office. Thenceforth it was his lucky stone, his guiding star, his life. As long as its central sun remained bright, so long did that ruler prosper, but when the central sun commenced to pale he knew some danger was coming, and when it went out entirely his death accompanied its extinguishment.

"With stately pomp they interred the inca and placed all his jewels with him in mute testimony of his earthly wealth. Of the 18 rulers of the Huacau dynasty there still remain 5 tombs undiscovered, and if either of you gentlemen feels desirous of possessing one of these stones you can take a pick and shovel and go to Peru and prospect. Another curious thing is that no one has ever found one of these stones in the rough, and no one in modern times has been able, as some folks have thought could be done, to cut a piece of corundum, the material composing sapphires, in such a manner as to concentrate the rays of light in one spot as this does, and thus produce a sun.

"Now," continued the doctor, "suppose we turn our attention from the dry subject of jewelry and indulge as the French say, 'in ze American game of pokaire.' Are you all agreeable?"

Bidding Dona Maria, the cook, remove the remains of the supper, and calling for a fourth hand Theodoro, our Mexican foreman, a protege of mine, who, among other accomplishments, could have instructed Hoyle in card playing, we sat down to play.

Playing the game of poker to me is not very enjoyable, owing, no doubt, to the fact that I invariably lose. It has, however, always been my pleasure to hear and tell poker stories, all of course absolutely true, but never in the course of my observation or hearing, nor in the wildest flights of my imagination, have I known of such luck as that Jew possessed. The way he held cards that took in our shekels was awful, atrocious, blood curdling. If I had pairs, he had better ones; if I had threes, he had a full house; if I had a full house, he had fours or a straight flush. This continued until I was thoroughly disgusted. Even Theodoro lost.

Presently the doctor, who during the last few moments had grown quite pale, much to my surprise said: "Had we not better quit? It is not very valorous in me, who have been winning, to suggest it, but I feel sleepy and you have a hard day before you tomorrow, if you wish to finish loading the schooner. You may have your revenge on me at a later date." And, notwithstanding our losses, we were very glad to stop.

In the early mananita, long before the sun had risen and while the thin veil of mist hung low in the massive forest, making it cool and pleasant to travel, I bade the doctor and Pickwick adieu, but before they left I intrusted Pickwick with $2,000 in bills to take to La Chola and exchange for silver to send me by messenger. The raya, or pay roll, of the men fell due next day, and bills were entirely beyond the comprehension or use of a people to whom a dollar was a small sized fortune.

The doctor looked very glum and uneasy, and it seemed to me that he was watching something about his hand. Was it possible that he believed in that old Peruvian superstition and that the signs were inauspicious? As I bade them goodby his face brightened, and he said in as cheery a voice as he could command, "Well, old man, goodby, and I [illegible] waving a graceful [illegible] the two rode away.

The evening [illegible] messenger arrived in camp, but instead of the money he was to bring, he brought only $1,000 and the following note:

[illegible]

The turn affairs had taken did not please me. I was not willing to trust the doctor, but there was no alternative.

The morning dawned and the sun reached the zenith, but the messenger with the money did not arrive. The day ran on; noon passed. The sun shone in the surfmen's eyes as they worked in the frothing breakers, but the froth of the breakers did not portend money, as does the froth on a cup of tea, for none came.

As I sat at the table we had used the night before, making up the log list from the measurers' tags, my hand happened to stray underneath, and I felt something smooth. Investigation proved it to be cards—three kings and an ace, held there by a little watch spring arrangement screwed to the soft redwood. They were underneath that part of the table occupied the night before by the doctor.

I was dazed. So this was the reason he won, and I had been fool enough to believe that he played a "straight" game. Calling Theodoro I showed him the "hold out." He was greatly surprised and very angry, and suggested that we pursue the doctor and recover our money. This I decided to do, and telling the men that pay day would be put off until Monday, Theodoro and I set off in a hurry for La Chola.

We arrived in that pretentious village about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and immediately repaired to the Meson de Guadalupe, the only hostelry in the place, to leave our horses. Hardly had we passed through the grand portal of the meson when Dona Carolina Mendoza, the proprietress, came toward me with such a troubled look that I asked her in alarm what ailed her.

"Ah, valgame Dios! Why did I trust him, the sinverguenza," she wailed.

"What is the matter, Dona Carolina?" I again asked.

"Oh, senor, that picaro Jew has gone away with all his rent and board bill unpaid—more than $24—and that is not all—he took my mare, the best horse in the whole distrito." With this, the poor woman broke down completely.

This was interesting, but not surprising news to me, and I eagerly asked her when he had gone.

"I don't know the hour," she sobbed. "I learned that he had gone only a half hour ago, when I went to put some clean clothes in his room."

Thereupon I hastened to the office of the jefe politico, a police officer with combined state and municipal functions.

I found him idly swinging in a hammock. On my approach he got up and grasped me warmly by the hand and offered me a chair. Disregarding the custom of the country of going around Robin Hood's barn before telling a thing, I immediately proceeded to business, told him all that I have told you and asked him what course had better be pursued.

"It is as I expected," he replied. "Read this." He handed me an official looking document, which proved to be an official letter from the governor of Vera Cruz in regard to a certain Max Bergstein, who was wanted for two crimes—the abduction of a girl and embezzlement. The description fitted Moses exactly. It was he, without a doubt.

"Why did you not arrest him at once? This description is perfect," I asked.

With a shrug of his shoulders he said, "Well, I thought manana would do as well as today, and I still think so. He is gone now and off my hands. Que le vaya bien!"

"But are you not going to try and catch him?" I asked in astonishment.

"Senor Herbert," he answered, with a languid smile, "you are not acquainted with the customs of this country. We Mexicans never fly in the face of Providence as you Americans do. When fortune so favors us as to kill for us a great quantity of trouble, we never try to resuscitate that trouble. Besides in this case it would be foolish to exert ourselves. Moses has, as you say, Dona Carolina's mare, the fastest horse in the district. He probably started this morning, and, if so, is already far down the Mancadero, perhaps at Panuco by this time. You know there are no telegraphs in this state, so, amigo, I am sorry, but you had better bid your thousand dollars adios, and be thankful they were not more. However, if you wish to cool your indignation by chasing Dr. Moses, take as many of my soldiers as you wish. Regard my feelings, though, and if you catch him, don't bring him back here. Put him to some good use, such as fertilizing the orchids, for instance. You know the orchids—they grow high up in the trees." And he smiled significantly.

Thanking him for the offer, I went to talk the matter over with Theodoro, who had learned that Moses took a servant and a pack animal. He learned further that some washwomen had seen Moses pass at 3 p. m. This news encouraged me, and I asked Theodoro if he thought we could overtake the doctor.

He studied awhile. "Yes," he replied, "but in only one way. If we can borrow Don Vicente's horse for you to ride and I get a little mule of mine from over the hill in the [illegible], I think we can catch him by morning. He cannot travel very swiftly with his mozo and pack animal. Besides he will go by the coast, which makes a long curve to the west. We will follow a wood trail that I know and save an hour's time between here and Panuco."

"Can we handle him, or shall I borrow some soldiers of the jefe, Theodoro?"

[illegible] together. Let us eat. Then you can get your little mule and I will ask Don Vicente for his horse."

[illegible] can whip one man. I will go alone and bring him back."

"No, Theo," I replied, "we will go together. Let us eat. Then you can get your little mule and I will ask Don Vicente for his horse."

Supper over, we soon procured our horses, and with many blessings and good wishes from Dona Carolina, we started out.

Our way led along the main road, or camino real, until we reached Tzatlan, a small village, where we struck the wood trail. There we learned that about 4 p. m. Moses and his servant had passed. Theodoro had carefully scanned the ground from La Chola to Tzatlan, and though the light was now failing rapidly we had no difficulty in recognizing the track of Dona Carolina's mare.

We rode hard. At times the way was bad, and we had to slacken our pace. Occasionally we were forced to duck our heads to preserve our eyes from some thorny bush, and once we rode for two miles through a swampy country where the gigantic trees, arching overhead, completely shut out all light. Once, when riding over a bushy mesa, my horse stopped and snorted, and there, ahead in the moonlight on the trail, stood a large jaguar, but only for an instant; then he turned, and crashed through the bushes.

At midnight we stopped beside a small creek and watered the horses and stretched our legs. Oh, how sore I was! I had never ridden so hard before. How I wished for a telegraph line, and I wondered if Herodias suffered as much when she chased her wandering Jew.

About 5 o'clock in the morning Theodoro, who was ahead, stopped, and I rode up to him. "What is it?" I asked.

"We are now," answered Theo, "about half a mile from Panuce. I think we had better try and stop them here. We have traveled fast, and I don't believe they have passed this point."

I agreeing, we turned down an arroyo and reached the camino real. Here Theodoro made a close scrutiny of the ground by the aid of a couple of lighted matches and assured me that Moses had not yet passed.

We tied our horses a few yards back in the wood, and selecting a large clump of mesquite to hide behind waited with anxious hearts the coming of the Jew.

It seemed that we had waited an age, and I was beginning to despair. The day commenced to dawn and the moon to pale, when we heard a rattle of hoofs and stones, and Theodoro said to me, "Here he comes; he is about 300 yards away." I hastily looked at the cartridges and cocked the shotgun that I had brought along in preference to a revolver. It was loaded heavily in each barrel with buckshot.

Nearer and nearer came the sounds, and looking through the foliage I could see in the dim light Moses and his servant. They were asleep. The mare, tired from her all night trip, was walking slowly.

I stepped out from behind the bush. The mare gave a snort and stopped. The mozo awoke him with a jerk, and seeing two men with guns leveled on his master valorously turned tail and went clattering down the road, leaving the pack mule and Moses to our tender mercies.

"Get off your horse, doctor," I cried.

He made an involuntary move toward his revolver, then looked down the barrels of our guns and concluded that it was best to do as I wished.

"That's right," I said. "Now throw up your hands. I don't wish to detain you unnecessarily, doctor, but I would like the money you so kindly changed for me."

Theodoro now stepped up, and while I covered Moses he disarmed him and went through his pockets, grip, blankets and saddlebags, but all he could find in money was $246.

"Where is the rest of my money, doctor?" I asked.

"I lost it cock fighting at Don Ignacio's," he replied.

"All right, then. Your jewelry will be good for $200, and when you get settled in some other country I shall draw on you at sight for the balance."

How his black eyes gleamed with anger at me! Theodoro relieved him of his watch and attempted to take the ring from his hand, but as he did so Moses jerked his hand away and started to run.

"Stop," I cried, "or I'll shoot! Deliver that ring or I'll blow your head off."

He stopped, and with a voice full of sorrow said: "It's no use. I knew it would come to this. Fool that I was to believe that I could in some manner circumvent the predictions of this ring! There, take it." And with a gesture full of bitterness he hurled it at my feet. "May it trouble you as it has me. It has five times unerringly predicted disaster to me, and do my best I cannot escape. Yet I could not bear to part with this stone. It possessed a horrible hold on me. I could not live without knowing the future. Now I am glad it is gone."

"Never mind about me," I replied. "I'll take the chances of the bad luck to come. I ought now to take you back to the jefe, and let him ship you over to Vera Cruz to answer for your crimes there"—he winced at this—"but I shall be more merciful. I know that a Mexican prison is as much to be dreaded as hades, so here is your empty revolver and $5 in silver. My revenge has come quickly, according to your wish, doctor. Now go and let your presence be scarce hereafter in La Chola. You may take the mule."

He climbed on the pack saddle, spurred up the mule and quickly vanished down the road.

Theodoro and I returned to La Chola at our leisure. I gave the watch to him, settled the doctor's board bill, returned the mare, and kept the balance of the money and the ring myself.

So far I have been fortunate. You see the central sun shines brilliantly.—Roscoe Howard in San Francisco Argonaut.

HEROIC WOMEN.

Their Struggle Against a Common and Merciless Enemy.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]



Woman's heroism is not evinced by fearlessness or enterprise in time of danger, but her courage and fortitude are unquestionable in time of suffering.

Think of the woman who smiles and tries to make those around her cheerful, while she is racked with the excruciating torture of womb trouble.

Think of one who, day by day, begs her physician to help her, while the torture of tortures could not add to her misery.

Does she yield? No! She endures her agonies, and meets her friends with cheerfulness.

This is woman's heroism, and few men realize how prevalent they are. Physicians rarely render relief in such cases.

After twenty years of success, with ever-increasing popularity, *Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound is, to-day, woman's only sure and safe refuge from inflammation, ulceration, falling and displacement of the womb, ovarian trouble, leucorrhoea, painful and suppressed menstruations, kidney trouble, nervous prostration, and all manner of distressing and life-sapping female diseases.

"O my sisters, believe what is told you of this wonderful medicine! Before I took it I had falling of the womb and leucorrhœa. My womb came down so badly I could not walk across the floor; the pain was excruciating; now all is so changed, and I am so happy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has saved me from a life of misery. Don't, don't suffer, I say, when a cure is so easily obtained."—MRS. WILLIAM HOWE, 162 Antoin Street, Detroit, Mich.

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Columbia Bicycles



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The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases of the generative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Failing or Lost Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Youthful Errors, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco or Opium, which lead to Consumption and Insanity. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sold at $1.00 per box, 6 boxes for $5.00. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

H F Vortkamp, n e cor Main and North streets.

Life, Liberty and Pursuit of Happiness

Cannot be guaranteed to those suffering from kidney diseases unless they take Clinic Kidney Cure. H. F. Vortkamp, n. e. cor. Main and North sts.

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BRUIN AND THE BOAT

THE DEER STORY MAN SCARED BUT SAID NOT A WORD.

A Story of a Bear and a Hunter In a Canoe With No Weapon Except His Wits. It Was a Naval Battle Royal, and Brains Won a Magnificent Victory.

They had been telling all sorts of hunting stories, some almost too miraculous to be believed, except by hunters who had had experiences and knew what strange things sometimes occur far away amid the forest wilds, when there are no witnesses. The last man had told of deer hunting in the water, and a squat, heavy set man sitting in the corner, who had apparently listened attentively to the tale.

"That reminds me," he said, when he had a chance to come in, "of an experience I once had up in the lake region of Canada. A party of us were in camp there, along in the fall, and were having great sport with the rod and gun. We had secured specimens of all the game and fish for which the section was noted except a bear, and of that tracks had been reported not far from camp, and we were to try for broin as soon as we had made proper preparations. The day before we were to start out on the bear hunt I had gone off up the shore of the lake in a light canoe we had to fish for a couple of hours and get a fry for supper. I had nothing with me in the canoe except my fishing outfit and no sort of a weapon unless the canoe paddle might be called one. But a man didn't need a weapon to catch fish with, so I gave no thought to it. I had found a nice cave up the cove about a mile from camp, and there I stopped the canoe about 50 feet from shore in deep water and threw out my line. Luck was good, and I had pulled in five or six fine fellows and was having more fun than anybody, except the fisherman, when I was startled by a splash from the thicket lining the shore, and the next minute a whopping big bear was making for me lickety split. To say that I was scared doesn't half express it. I was paralyzed. I didn't even have sense enough left to grab my paddle and try to get away. I simply caught it up and held it in my hand as I would a club and waited. But the bear didn't wait. He was very evidently hungry, or he never would have attacked me out there in the boat, and he was coming straight for me. I waited for him to get close enough to bat him one, and then I gave it to him with the canoe paddle square between the eyes. It dazed him a little, but it was far more disastrous to the paddle, and when I straightened up from delivering the blow I had only about two feet of the paddle left in my hand. The rest of it, splintered, was floating in the wake of the bear. He gave himself a shake after I hit him, and the next minute he had caught the side of the canoe with one of his big paws and was manifesting a violent desire to get aboard with me. As he weighed about 400 pounds and was as powerful as a horse it did not require a very strong haul to settle that part of the proceeding early, and instead of his coming aboard with me the canoe was upset, and I went into the water with him.

"By this time a portion of my wits had returned, and I had sense enough, as the boat went toward the bear, to get off into the water with the boat between the bear and me. I was a good swimmer and had a faint idea if I got headed toward the shore I could outswim my enemy and get away, so I turned, as soon as I got straightened out in the lake, and put back the other way. The bear in the meantime had started around the end of the boat, coming my way. I don't know what it was, whether inspiration or fear or bravery, but certainly it was something out of the ordinary, for as I went around one end of the boat and the bear was at the other or quite near it I was struck with an idea, and instead of trying speed with the bear for the shore I concluded to try wits with him right where we were. So I swung on to the end of the canoe, which was bottom side up, and as the bear came toward me, I tilted the other end up, and with a sudden jerk, dropped the inverted boat over the bear's head. The next minute I was on top of the boat with the bear under me. I guess he didn't know what had happened to him, for he didn't seem to do anything under there except to bump his head against the bottom and growl. I thought at first he might have sense enough to dive and come out on the other side; but, like turkeys that walk into a pen through a hole heading from the outside into it, and never once looking down for the hole to get out at, run around in a crazy kind of a way till they are caught, that bear staid under the boat with me on top of it, bumping his head and growling. By this time I was feeling a good deal like Napoleon crossing the Alps, or like some other great hero, and felt still more like it as I noticed the bumping and the growling growing less every minute until finally they ceased altogether. I didn't understand that quite and began to wonder if the bear wasn't catching on to himself and thinking of the easiest way to get at his dinner, when over in the clear water of the lake, a dozen feet or so from the boat, I saw something big and dark slowly going toward the bottom and drifting away. Another look convinced me it was my bear, and another minute found me swimming for the shore at 10 miles an hour, more or less. Half an hour later I was on the spot again with three men in a big canoe, and still half an hour later found us on shore with the body of the bear, which we had recovered from the water. It was a clear case of human intelligence against brute force, with the intelligence the victor, of course, but when any more contests like that are looked I desire it understood that I am not competing."

The man who had told the deer story heaved a profound sigh and looked at the bear story teller with admiration.—New York Sun.

HOW THEY DINED.

The Methods of the Englishest Table In the Seventeenth Century.

The old English had three meals a day, of which the chief meal was taken when the work of the day was finished. The first meal was at 9, dinner was about 3 o'clock, and supper was taken just before bedtime. The Normans dined at the old English breakfast time or a little later and supped at 7 p. m. In Tudor times the higher classes dined at 11 and supped at 5, but the merchants seldom took their meals before 12 and 6 o'clock.

The chief meals, dinner and supper, were taken in the hall both by the old English and the Normans, for the parlor did not come into use until the reign of Elizabeth. Breakfast did not become a regular meal until quite lately, and Dr. Murray, in the Oxford Dictionary, gave 1463 as the date of the earliest quotation in which the word occurred. The meal did not become recognized until late in the seventeenth century, for Pepys habitually took his draft of half a pint of Rhenish wine or a dram of strong waters in place of a morning meal. Dinner was always the great meal of the day, and from the accession of Henry IV to the death of Queen Elizabeth the dinners were as sumptuous and extravagant as any of those now served.

Carving was then a fine art. Each guest brought his own knife and spoon, for the small fork was not introduced into England until Thomas Coryate of Odcombe published his "Crudities" in 1611. Pepys took his spoon and fork with him to the lord mayor's feast in 1663. The absence of forks led to much stress being laid upon the act of washing the hands both before and after meals and to the rule that the left hand alone should be dipped into the common dish, the right hand being occupied with the knife.

The perfect dinner at the best time of English cookery consisted of three courses, each complete in itself, and terminated by a subtlety or device, the whole being rounded off with ypocras, after which the guests retired into another room, where pastry, sweetmeats and fruit were served with the choicer wines. The English were essentially meat eaters, and it was not until the time of the commonwealth that pudding attained its extraordinary popularity. Indeed, the first mention of pudding in the menus of the "Buckfeast" at St. Bartholomew's hospital did not occur until 1710, and in 1712 is an item of 5 shillings for ice.—London Times.

Stately Dances of Old.

The minuet is already known to many, were it only through the innumerable pictures executed by pastelists, now dead but still celebrated. The dainty gestures, the graceful steps, the sweeping courtesies, are no secret to us, but the saraband and the pavane we do not know much about, although they are well worth being studied. The saraband is what one might call an almost religious dance, for it is so deliberate, so solemn and yet so gracefully beautiful. The cavaliers, when they bend before their fair partners, literally sweep the floor with their plumed hats, while the ladies' brocades and laces flutter around them like the wings of some bright hued butterfly about to take its flight. The promenade—a sort of polonaise—which follows, the couples marching with imposing demeanor behind one another, is, beyond everything else, becomingly dainty, although somewhat strait laced, but one cannot be anything but enchanted by something so entirely removed from the hurry and scurry seen in our salons when dancing is written on the cards of invitation.

The pavane is sprightlier, more like the gavotte, and brings into constant play fans, well managed trains and again plumed hats, the tout ensemble making up a tableau of unsurpassed charm and aristocratic motion. The essential qualities of all these dances are simplicity and grace, for they afford no opportunity for displays of gymnastics, of hurried athleticism, no force of biceps, no pushing or jolting or elbowing. They are the very essence of easy gliding and of keeping time to strains of melody, which remind one involuntarily of the evanescent odor of some rare old perfume like those we still find in the silken sachets made by our great-grandmothers.—Exchange.

The Barisal Guns.

In the delta of the Ganges a mysterious sound is sometimes heard, to which the name of "Barisal guns" is given, because of its resemblance to the dull report of distant artillery. Similar noises are well known to the lighthouse keepers and fishermen of Ostend and Boulogne, who call them the "mist pouffers, or fog dissipators, and generally hear them on the evening of a hot day in summer. Although the sounds are compared to the detonations of guns, they are not very like these, and they occur at irregular intervals. Their origin is enveloped in mystery, but some physicists regard them as electrical detonations, such as might be produced by flashes of ordinary lightning or the explosion of globe lightning, while others refer them to the shocks of fluid matter in the bowels of the earth or the rumbling of slight earthquakes.—Public Opinion.

A Question of Honor.

She is young, happily married and prosperous. A short time ago she lost her purse in the street, and immediately upon discovering her loss went to a newspaper office and put in an advertisement, offering a reward for the return of the missing article. The following day a poor man brought the purse to her house and claimed the reward. Leaving him standing at the door, she disappeared, presumably to get the promised sum, but in reality to send one of her servants for a policeman, although she had no good reason for doubting the man's statement that he had picked up the purse in the street. He was not arrested, but he got no reward. This sort of thing is rather discouraging to persons with honest intentions.—New York Journal.

FRUIT AND FLOWERS

THE DIANTHUS.

They Are Truly Garden Flowers and Exceptionally Easy to Grow.

The dianthus is a suborder of the large pink family, and to this suborder belong all of the garden pinks. The Dianthus barbatus includes the bunch pinks, the sweet williams, and the Dianthus caryophyllus is the original of the clove pink, from which has been evolved "the spicy carnation freaked with passion." Florists and growers, however, do not classify the dianthus and carnation together, but make a distinction between them.

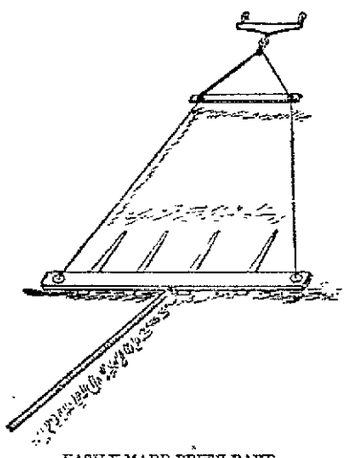
The dianthus, then, of the growers is truly a garden flower and is exceptionally easy to grow. Any one procuring a package of mixed seed will have no difficulty in raising a large number of plants. Seed sown the 1st of April will produce plants which will bloom throughout the summer, and that without any great amount of care.

One of the handsomest of these flowers is the Crown of Perfection. The flowers are large and extremely double, the colors are white and various shades of red. Some of the varieties are curiously marked. Firebrill is a brilliant carmine. Midnight is very odd; the leaves are dark green, the stem and buds black and the flowers darkly crimson. White Frill is attractive; the center of the flower is a very deep purple, contrasting strongly with its fringed white border. One of the novelties in color is the Dwarf Copper Red, which is all that its name implies. The single dianthus is lovely. The flowers are large and perfect, and each plant seems to follow its own caprice in the arrangement of colors. Snowflake has immense, pure white flowers. Eastern Queen runs a gamut of color from pink to lavender, and the rich red of Crimson Belle is positively imperial. But it is useless to particularize, for every dianthus is pretty, avers the writer of an extensive article in The Ladies' Home Journal, from which the foregoing is gleaned.

A Simple Brush Rake.

A New York fruit grower, writing to Rural New Yorker, gives an illustrated description of a brush rake that he uses in his vineyard, because he believes it to be better and more easily made than some others. He says:

A man with an ax, saw and 2 inch auger can make one in two hours. What is needed is a stick of tough wood for a headpiece, about 5 feet long and 6 inches through. Put in this three or four teeth 3 feet long and 2 inches in



EASILY MADE BRUSH RAKE.

diameter, and on the opposite side a handle 6 feet long a little above a plane with the teeth. To draw with, drive in the ends of the headpiece two heavy spikes or old bolts, and fasten to these some grapewire, double and twisted some, and to reach out about 8 feet. Put in a stretcher 2 feet from the end, fasten on an old whiffletree, and it is ready for use. The stretcher is to keep the handle off the ground when dumped. We raked the vines out of 20 acres in 2½ days. We shall try a larger one among our fruit trees this spring, with two horses, to rake out the brush.

Close Root Pruning.

The old idea of the best method of transplanting is that of taking up a tree with its roots entire. And now comes H. M. Stringfellow of Galveston, who advocates pruning tree roots back to one inch and tops to one foot at time of planting. He is a man of high character and large experience, and cites instances and reasons in support of this new theory.

The American Agriculturist reports the successful results of the close root pruning system as demonstrated by Mr. J. H. Hale in planting his great peach orchard in Georgia as a new revelation in horticulture. Mr. Stringfellow's method of pruning is this: Hold tree, top down, and cut back to about an inch. This cut will face down when tree is set. Leave only from one to three feet of top. Let all shoots grow. When one foot in length, rub off all that are not needed for a symmetrical top. A writer in The Southern Cultivator says that the system is a success in the cotton states, and should be tested in the central, western and northern ones.

Horticultural Hints.

In selecting varieties for spring planting visit your most successful neighbors and consult them. Select those varieties which have done best on sites and soils similar to your own. Do not confine your choice to one or two single varieties, but avoid the mistake of planting too many varieties, either for home use or for market. It is a fact that certain varieties are especially adapted to particular localities, and almost every county in the state has kinds best suited to its conditions. Consult your local nurseryman and give him your patronage and support, thus encouraging a worthy enterprise and keeping your money in circulation at home. You will then get fresh acclimated and adapted trees, shrubs and plants.

THE MONGOLIAN PHEASANT.

A Newcomer Among the Game Birds of New England.

"We have so far watched these pheasants very carefully, and the statement of Judge Denny of Oregon that they are of advantage to a farmer and horticulturist in destroying injurious insects without hurt to the crops appears to be fully sustained. They are certainly most persistent in their search for all kinds of insects and their larvæ. They scratch but little, using their bills, which are well adapted to the purpose, to turn over the ground in search of food that does not come to the surface. Of the different kinds of caterpillar which have been abundant on the grounds it is evident that few if any have been allowed to live long enough to change to a chrysalis or cocoon. On this ground, which is partly covered with forest trees, the gypsy moth is found, and about 400 of the trees have been burlapped.

"Many of these trees are inside the inclosure where the young birds were bred. The burlaps were turned once or twice a week, but no larvæ or cocoons were found except two larvæ of the gypsy moth. The chicks were often seen chasing each other, one having a caterpillar or insect in its bill. In two instances it proved to be the larvæ of the gypsy moth. The large, dusky, mottled worms, from 1 to 2 inches long, which infest walnut trees were eaten with great avidity. The only thing we have known the chicks to refuse was the larvæ of the potato bug. The full grown birds were not so fastidious, and if hungry would eat them."

This speaks well for the birds, and the sportsmen who try each year for appropriations for fish and game are very much feazed. The Mongolian pheasant is very prolific, as wild as the jungle cock, a quick, hard flier, and its meat is sweet. When the sportsmen hereabouts first talked of introducing them there was a protest from the usual kickers who begrudge a cent for sport's interest. They contended that the pheasants would banish native birds, but this has been proved to be an error. The old birds fight for their young, but otherwise they pay strict attention to their own affairs. After three weeks from the egg the young birds as hardy as hawks. At that age many of them fly over the high wire fence inclosing the breeding grounds at Winchester, but always return to their coops at night. As they become older they display a disposition for staying away from home, and finally they quit the coop for good if not shut up in time.

The state has an extensive plant for breeding at Winchester. There are eight large aviaries, roofed over, for the old birds; one large covered corral, 28 by 60 feet, with a capacity for 300 young birds, and an inclosure of almost an acre of ground, well wooded. Inside this inclosure are 43 coops and small yards for breeding. There are 19 full grown pheasants from 1 to 2 years old at the breeding station, and about 100 young birds raised last year.

RICH COLORED EGGS.

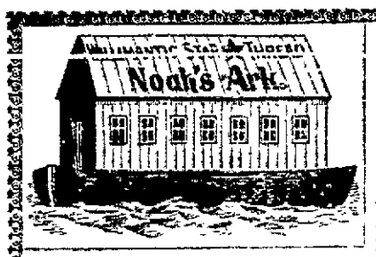
Corn, Green Food and Activity Will Produce Them.

It is a well known fact in the feeding of dairy stock that foods poor in fats or oils cause cows to give milk the cream of which is especially light in color, and will produce very light colored or white butter. It is also a matter of common knowledge among dairymen that the high colored foods will increase the color of butter, as when carrots or cottonseed meal are fed. The fattening of cattle with cottonseed meal also is known to give a carcass the fat of which is especially yellow in color.

The same principle would probably hold true with regard to the feeding of fowls. Too much bran, oats, and especially buckwheat, would have a tendency to produce eggs with very light colored yolks. Confinement without much variety of food is also known to cause hens to lay eggs with very light yolks, and when such fowls are given their freedom, plenty of green food and a variety of grain food, the color of the yolks will change in a few days so as to be quite noticeable. Some varieties of fowls naturally lay eggs with lighter colored yolks than others. Dark colored eggs are esteemed for their richer quality than white shelled eggs, and frequently bring a higher price in the market, so that all the difference in the color of the yolk may not be due to the single item of food or confinement. Feeders are agreed that Leghorns and other Mediterranean breeds will bear feeding with much more corn than the Asiatic and American breeds, and a richer diet, consisting of considerable corn with plenty of green food and range, would, no doubt, give eggs from the Mediterranean breeds richer yolks than if confined and fed a diet lacking in corn and green food. Ample variety in the food and plenty of range would probably prove an antidote for white yolks.—American Agriculturist.

Rearing Chickens.

A thousand chickens may be reared as easily as ten hens may be kept. There is no use for the hens except to hatch the chicks. After this the stupid birds may be discharged and sent to laying eggs again. A very simple brooder is all that is needed to rear all the chickens desired. Warmth is all that is required after the food. The warmth may be supplied by a small stove with air pipes leading from a room where the stove is kept, and in which sufficient air may be drawn in by ventilators. The air comes in at the bottom and flows out at the top. It is desirable to have this heater in a cellar for convenience in every way. The food for young chicks may be cracked wheat, coarse oatmeal, finely chopped lean meat and mashed boiled potatoes. This will do until the chicks are half grown, when they should have an outdoor range, with grass or some sown crop for them to feed on. With good feeding at 2 months' old the chicks will be fit for market as broilers. After three months they will be fit for roosters if of one of the large breeds and they have been well fed.



Noah's Ark,

with animals, will be sent, postpaid, to any address on receipt of three 2-ct. stamps. The animals are on cardboard—two and three inches high, naturally colored, and will stand alone. They can be arranged in line or groups, making an interesting object lesson in natural history. This offer is made solely for the purpose of acquainting mothers with the merits of

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Who Are Gentlemen?

Discussing abroad the features of respective armies with a foreign officer, who owed in some measure his confidential hilarity to the effects of champagne, I inquired, "Are those who hold the grade of —— regarded as 'gentlemen' in your service?" "Sir," he answered loftily, "every officer holding his majesty's commission"— "Yes, yes," I interrupted, "in theory, of course, but tell me, confidentially, is this the case in practice?" His high mightiness thereupon indulged in such an amount of what Captain Marryat's Peter Simple calls grandiloquent flapdoodle—and which O'Brien defines as the stuff on which they feed fools—that I hastily ate up my words in dread of the local "court of honor" to which my observation might be referred.

After all, foreigners have no equivalent for our term "gentleman," which need not be merged in that of "officer," inasmuch as, ceteris paribus, the higher the gentleman the better the officer. "I wish, sir," said an ex-sergeant major to me, "that officers more fully realized the influence by daily life example which they exercise over their men. Their dispositions, their habits, their conversation, are constant topics imported into the barrack room by sergeants, servants and mess waiters. Their most secret transactions, creditable or otherwise, leak out with an accuracy of detail which you little suspect."—Blackwood's Magazine.

Sensitive.

"Miss Prettygirl is very sensitive."

"In what way?"

"When Jorkins compared her feet to little mice at the dance the other night, she fainted."—Detroit Free Press.

Before He Went to Boston.

A couple of naive remarks may be worth repeating:

A guest at one of our big hotels while going down in the elevator remarked to the colored elevator man, "I want to go to the wharf where the tea was thrown overboard." "Well," replied the man, looking mystified, "you'd better inquire at the office. I reckon that was before I came here. I've only been in Boston about a year!"

The other remark was made by an Irishman in the Museum of Fine Arts. He was looking at the Morse collection and said to his companion: "Mike, will yo lak at all them pots from Japan. What a counthray that must be for mustard!"—Boston Transcript.

Excursions Via C., H. & R. R. Co.

One way settlers excursion South, April 7 and May 5.

Pittsburg and return May 24, 25 and 26. Tickets good to return until the 30. One fare for the round trip.

St. Louis and return June 12, 13, 14 and 15. Tickets good to return until the 21. Only one fare for the round trip.

Columbus and return June 1 and 2. Good to return until the 5th. Rate $5 50.

Findlay and return April 20 and 21. Tickets good to return until the 23. Rate 95cts.

Cincinnati and return May 25 and 26. Tickets good to return until May 28. Rate only $3.90 for the round trip.

Excursion to Piqua and return, Friday, April 10, the C., H. & D. Ry. will sell tickets to Piqua and return at $1.50, on account of the B. Y. P. U. meeting. Ticket good going on the 5 45 and 9 25 a. m. train, good returning on all regular trains.

Cincinnati and return Sunday, April 12th, only $1 10 for the round trip, tickets good going on No 61, leaving Lima at 7:25 a. m, and return on No. 62.

Home seekers excursion to the West, South and Southeast April 7-21 and May 5; about one fare for the round trip.

Cincinnati and return account base ball game Opening game between Cincinnati vs Pittsburg, Thursday, April 16th. Only $3 90 for the round trip; tickets good going on trains Nos 11 and 1, returning on regular train same day.

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Administrator's Sale.

The undersigned, administrator of the estate of Mrs. Mary J. Taylor, deceased, will receive sealed bids until Monday, April 20th, for the sale of the fall wing real estate: Lot number four hundred and two (402) in McDonald's addition to the city of Lima. The property is appraised at $3,750.

Terms of sale—one-third cash; one-third in nine months and one-third in eighteen months. Address G. W. HULL, Toledo, Ohio.

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OTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.
Send for "How to Prevent Facial Blemishes," free.

WOMEN AS WORKERS.

eatest Success Achieved by Them In Library and Educational Occupations.

Nowhere else as in America has wo-an's sphere as a worker been so ma-fially enlarged. With our advancing nes of civilization industries have mul-plied and divided during the present ntury more than a hundredfold, and ith the subdivisions of labor many nds of work have been almost entirely anded over to the women. From the omestic and moral duties she has pass-out into so many other occupations at it is hard to say from what pursuits e will be excluded.

First she began as a teacher in schools the very lowest grade, and step by ep she has advanced until now she is oing nearly all the educational work of is country with children under 16 ears of age. Gradually she worked her ay into colleges and universities, and e is now found fully installed as a egular professor in some of these semi-aries of learning, and she fills the posi-on as creditably as her fellow workers f the stronger sex. Such a thing would ave been tolerated a century ago in but w communities.

Prior to her occupancy of the major ortion of the educational field she had lready begun to transact business on er own account in retail establishments cities and towns, sometimes as pro-rietress, but most frequently as em-loyee. By degrees these occupations ave multiplied so rapidly that at the resent time there are perhaps not less han 200 different occupations now suc-essfully filled by women, and her work s not confined by any means to mere outine drudgery.

There is no doubt that women phy-icians are just as skillful, more sympa-hetic and as well informed as their rothers in the profession. Within the emory of many now living the time was that a woman regularly authorized o practice medicine would have been egarded as a freak of nature. But si-ently she came, and to stay, in that rofession in which the snake is an em-lem of medical knowledge, and now he is looked upon with as much favor s the male practitioner.

In law, too, she has made her appear-nce, and it will take some legislative nactment stronger than the Monroe loctrine to oust her from the courts.

On the side of directive power she has displayed in many fields of activity as much energy, skill and rare good judg-ment as men.

In literary and educational work she has doubtless achieved her greatest suc-ess. Women when placed alongside of men in managing large graded schools n this country have been equally as successful as the very best class of men, and in almost every large system of schools in the United States some of the supervisors are women of the highest executive ability.

They are performing a species of work that men cannot do very well. Not only this, many of the most efficient and in-telligent librarians in the libraries of this country are women of rare ability, skill, tact, energy and practical direct-ive power. Here in Kansas City a fair estimate puts the number of woman wage earners at not less than 12,000 persons, and perhaps as many as 15,000. Take this as a basis, and then extend it and apply it to the whole United States, and one can readily see what is meant by women workers.—Kansas City Journal.

Paper shoes, which are said to wear as well as those of leather and to resist equally well the entrance of moisture, were known in China in the days of Marco Polo.

See what thy soul doth wear. Dare to look into thy chest, for 'tis thine own, and tumble up and down what thou findest there.—Wordsworth.



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WOMEN OF THE SEA.

These Have Followed a Life on the Wave From Choice.

The sailors' superstitious fears that a woman's presence on shipboard invites ill luck have failed to deter women whose hearts yearned for the sea from gratifying this desire. The pages of the maritime history of the world contain the names of many matrons and girls in various periods who, disguised as men, have followed a life on the ocean wave. The majority of them not only proved excellent sailors, but even fought bravely with cutlass, pike and pistol against the foes of their native land.

They did not even shrink from sailing under the black flag, for the English women Anne Bonny and Mary Read joined the buccaneers, the typical pirates of the Antilles, in order to gain booty to their hearts' content.

A German writer gives a number of names of women who have gone to sea, among which the following are interesting:

Jean de Belleville, to avenge her husband, who was murdered in the year 1343 in Paris, fitted out a squadron of ships and ravaged the coasts of Normandy, burned castles and illuminated the sea at night with the glare of blazing villages. Jean de Belleville was famed in her age as one of the most beautiful women in Europe.

Sometimes jealousy has sent a young wife to sea in sailor garb. The ballad of bold Hannah Snell is known by all sailors. This woman was born in London in 1723 and in the course of time married a German sailor named Jacob Summs, who squandered her little property and then deserted her. To seek this faithless fellow Hannah donned man's attire and went to sea. Her experiences during her quest would fill volumes, grave and gay, tragic and comic incidents alternated. She served only on English men-of-war, took part in numerous battles and received several wounds. After many years she had the news that Jacob, in punishment for a serious crime, had been put into a sack and thrown into the sea somewhere in France. From that time she left the royal service, where her disguise had never been discovered, and returned in woman's clothes to London. The government granted her an annual pension of £30 for life. She is said to have gone on the stage afterward and acquitted herself admirably in sailor characters.

There are also high hearted women who have performed many brave, heroic deeds while sailing the seas with their husbands. Among them Louise Dittmar, the wife of the captain of the Prussian steamer Edgar, deserves the highest praise. On the way home the entire crew, except the captain and the helmsman, were attacked with serious illness. The two men undertook to attend to the engine, while the woman stood at the helm and steered the ship, and this was done night and day, almost without relief, for weeks. The steamer arrived in port safely after seven of the crew had died on the passage. In this case the valuable vessel had actually been saved solely by the captain's wife, for it is difficult to estimate what the two men could have done without her aid. Captains whose shipowners forbid them to take their wives with them might aptly cite as an opposing argument the example of Louise Dittmar.

Spoiled His Taste For Flesh.

A man who has made a careful study of the habits of animals and birds, and who firmly believes that birds think and are controlled by brain action in a great measure—about, if not quite as much as human beings, and not by the "overrated instinct"—told a few nights ago of the odd effect natural history had on him.

"Do you know," said he, "that since I learned that birds and mammals think I have had a sort of spleen against flesh? When I eat a partridge, I think of the bird's wiles used in its endeavors to escape the hunter's merciless shot. It is the same with the ducks, turkey, deer and beeves and all other flesh, but not fish. I have the dread or feeling that I am eating a rational being. I think that if vegetarianism ever becomes universal it will be when we understand the thoughts of birds and mammals and are able to converse with them. We are just now entering on a wonderful field of research. We have found the door to real natural history knowledge, and we are now groping for the keyhole."—New York Sun.

Her Heaven.

"Who was Aunt Ellen's mamma?"

"Mrs. Thompson."

"Will I see her when I go to Centerville to see Aunt Ellen?"

"No, dear. She went to heaven a long time ago."

"Will I see her when I go to heaven?"

"Perhaps."

"Say, mamma, will she be in the Centerville heaven or in our heaven?"—Indianapolis Journal.

THE SUN SAPPHIRE.

Some years ago I had charge of a large hard wood lumber business on the west coast of Mexico. Toward the evening of a busy day, during which we had been loading one of our large lumber schooners with the aromatic Spanish cedar logs, two men rode up to my jacal, or temporary house of cane and palm leaves, on the beach where I held my office as superintendent. They had come down from the village of La Chola, where we kept our permanent office, upon my invitation to see us load the lumber vessel.

One was an Englishman, a mining engineer, by the name of Pickwick, who had charge of some gold mines not far from La Chola; the other, a Dr. Moses, who, as his name implies, was a Jew. He was a man of the world, accustomed to danger, lithe, quick eyed and quick witted, a fatalist, an expert in games of love and chance, generous and friendly, his morality not of the highest order. He was a good shot, a good liar, a good drinker and a good fellow.

I was glad enough to see them, for a white face is eagerly welcomed in that country of brown ones, and after I had shown them the manner of loading the logs on the schooner, and we had watched the big logs battle with the breakers as they were slowly but surely yanked out on the endless line, we repaired to the jacal for our supper.

During the meal the doctor entertained us by recounting his adventures and showed us this ring which I now wear.

"Look closely," said he, "and you will see gleaming far down in the liquid blue depths of this bisected ovoid stone a brilliant golden sun, with its sparkling corona darting out until its rays are quenched in a sea of sapphire blue."

We examined it and greatly admired its beauty. Its central sun shone clearly and steadily.

"The Peruvians," continued the doctor, "prized these stones very highly. They held them sacred and called them opu and have a very pretty tradition in regard to them: Whenever an inca ruler was born the sun, who, according to their belief, was his father and whom the Peruvians worshiped as the giver of all things, dissipated a world—a sort of pyrotechnic display in honor of the happy event. All that was pure and good in that world was concentrated into this one liquid lump and deposited somewhere to be discovered by some lucky person in the empire. When the inca ascended the throne, this lucky person came forward, presented the sapphire and received from him some high sinecure.

"The inca carefully guarded the stone and usually had it set in a resplendent sunburst of pure gold. This he wore on his breast as insignia of his office. Thenceforth it was his lucky stone, his guiding star, his life. As long as its central sun remained bright, so long did that ruler prosper, but when the central sun commenced to pale he knew some danger was coming, and when it went out entirely his death accompanied its extinguishment.

"With stately pomp they interred the inca and placed all his jewels with him in mute testimony of his earthly wealth. Of the 18 rulers of the Huacan dynasty there still remain 5 tombs undiscovered, and if either of you gentlemen feels desirous of possessing one of these stones you can take a pick and shovel and go to Peru and prospect. Another curious thing is that no one has ever found one of these stones in the rough, and no one in modern times has been able, as some folks have thought could be done, to cut a piece of corundum, the material composing sapphires, in such a manner as to concentrate the rays of light in one spot as this does, and thus produce a sun.

"Now," continued the doctor, "suppose we turn our attention from the dry subject of jewelry and indulge as the French say, 'in ze American game of pokaire.' Are you all agreeable?"

Bidding Dona Maria, the cook, remove the remains of the supper, and calling for a fourth hand Theodoro, our Mexican foreman, a protege of mine, who, among other accomplishments, could have instructed Hoyle in card playing, we sat down to play.

Playing the game of poker to me is not very enjoyable, owing, no doubt, to the fact that I invariably lose. It has, however, always been my pleasure to hear and tell poker stories, all of course absolutely true, but never in the course of my observation or hearing, nor in the wildest flights of my imagination, have I known of such luck as that Jew possessed. The way he held cards that took in our shekels was awful, atrocious, blood curdling. If I had pairs, he had better ones; if I had threes, he had a full house; if I had a full house, he had fours or a straight flush. This continued until I was thoroughly disgusted. Even Theodoro lost.

Presently the doctor, who during the last few moments had grown quite pale, much to my surprise said: "Had we not better quit? It is not very valorous in me, who have been winning, to suggest it, but I feel sleepy and you have a hard day before you tomorrow, if you wish to finish loading the schooner. You may have your revenge on me at a later date." And, notwithstanding our losses, we were very glad to stop.

In the early mananita, long before the sun had risen and while the thin veil of mist hung low in the massive forest, making it cool and pleasant to travel, I bade the doctor and Pickwick adieu, but before they left I intrusted Pickwick with $2,000 in bills to take to La Chola and exchange for silver to send me by messenger. The raya, or pay roll, of the men fell due next day, and bills were entirely beyond the comprehension or use of a people to whom a dollar was a small sized fortune.

The doctor looked very glum and uneasy, and it seemed to me that he was watching something about his hand. Was it possible that he believed in that old Peruvian superstition and that the signs were inauspicious? As I bade them goodby his face brightened, and he said in as cheery a voice as he could command, "Well, old man, goodby, and I hope your revenge will not be [illegible] too long." Then, waving a graceful adios, the two rode away.

That evening Pickwick's messenger arrived in camp, but instead of the money he was to bring, he brought only $1,400 and the following note:

DEAR HERBERT—I have been able to exchange no more than one half the amount of your bills and now a messenger comes from the mines asking me to start for them immediately. The large Cornish pump is broken. The lower level is flooded, and I must go immediately to see if I cannot remedy matters. I send you what money I could get. I learned out of town [illegible] cash and have intrusted the balance of the bills to Moses, who will go over to Anaya's ranch this evening (Anaya was something of a banker), exchange the money and send it to you by noon tomorrow. [illegible] PICKWICK.

The turn affairs had taken did not please me. I was not willing to trust the doctor, but there was no alternative.

The morning dawned and the sun reached the zenith, but the messenger with the money did not arrive. The day ran on; noon passed. The sun shone in the surfmen's eyes as they worked in the frothing breakers, but the froth of the breakers did not portend money, as does the froth on a cup of tea, for none came.

As I sat at the table we had used the night before, making up the log list from the measurers' tags, my hand happened to stray underneath, and I felt something smooth. Investigation proved it to be cards—three kings and an ace, held there by a little watch spring arrangement screwed to the soft redwood. They were underneath that part of the table occupied the night before by the doctor.

I was dazed. So this was the reason he won, and I had been fool enough to believe that he played a "straight" game. Calling Theodoro I showed him the "hold out." He was greatly surprised and very angry, and suggested that we pursue the doctor and recover our money. This I decided to do, and telling the men that pay day would be put off until Monday, Theodoro and I set off in a hurry for La Chola.

We arrived in that pretentious village about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and immediately repaired to the Meson de Guadalupe, the only hostelry in the place, to leave our horses. Hardly had we passed through the grand portal of the meson when Dona Carolina Mendoza, the proprietress, came toward me with such a troubled look that I asked her in alarm what ailed her.

"Ah, valgame Dios! Why did I trust him, the sinverguenza," she wailed.

"What is the matter, Dona Carolina?" I again asked.

"Oh, senor, that picaro Jew has gone away with all his rent and board bill unpaid—more than $24—and that is not all—he took my mare, the best horse in the whole distrito." With this, the poor woman broke down completely.

This was interesting, but not surprising news to me, and I eagerly asked her when he had gone.

"I don't know the hour," she sobbed. "I learned that he had gone only a half hour ago, when I went to put some clean clothes in his room."

Thereupon I hastened to the office of the jefe politico, a police officer with combined state and municipal functions.

I found him idly swinging in a hammock. On my approach he got up and grasped me warmly by the hand and offered me a chair. Disregarding the custom of the country of going around Robin Hood's barn before telling a thing, I immediately proceeded to business, told him all that I have told you and asked him what course had better be pursued.

"It is as I expected," he replied. "Read this." He handed me an official looking document, which proved to be an official letter from the governor of Vera Cruz in regard to a certain Max Bergstein, who was wanted for two crimes—the abduction of a girl and embezzlement. The description fitted Moses exactly. It was he, without a doubt.

"Why did you not arrest him at once? This description is perfect," I asked.

With a shrug of his shoulders he said: "Well, I thought manana would do as well as today, and I still think so. He is gone now and off my hands. Que le vaya bien!"

"But are you not going to try and catch him?" I asked in astonishment.

"Senor Herbert," he answered, with a languid smile, "you are not acquainted with the customs of this country. We Mexicans never fly in the face of Providence as you Americans do. When fortune so favors us as to kill for us a great quantity of trouble, we never try to resuscitate that trouble. Besides in this case it would be foolish to exert ourselves. Moses has, as you say, Dona Carolina's mare, the fastest horse in the district. He probably started this morning, and, if so, is already far down the Mancadero, perhaps at Panuco by this time. You know there are no telegraphs in this state, so, amigo, I am sorry, but you had better bid your thousand dollars adios, and be thankful they were not more. However, if you wish to cool your indignation by chasing Dr. Moses, take as many of my soldiers as you wish. Regard my feelings, though, and if you catch him, don't bring him back here. Put him to some good use, such as fertilizing the orchids, for instance. You know the orchids—they grow high up in the tree." And he smiled significantly.

Thanking him for the offer, I went off to talk the matter over with Theodoro, who had learned that Moses took a servant and a pack animal. He learned further that some washerwomen had seen Moses pass at 3 p. m. This news encouraged me, and I asked Theodoro if he thought we could overtake the doctor.

He studied awhile. "Yes," he replied, "but in only one way. If we can borrow Don Vicente's horse for you to ride and I get a little mule of mine from over the hill in the milpa, I think we can catch him by morning. He cannot travel very swiftly with his mozo and pack animal. Besides he will go by the coast, which makes a long curve to the west. We will follow a wood trail that I know and save an hour's time between here and Panuco."

"Can we handle him, or shall I borrow some soldiers of the jefe, Theodoro?"

"[illegible]," he answered. "Do you remember the night you saved my life from the [illegible]? How we fought back to back and whipped those nine macheteros. And then you ask me if we can whip one man. I will go alone and bring him back."

"No, Theo," I replied, "we will go together. Let us eat. Then you can get your little mule and I will ask Don Vicente for his horse."

Supper over, we soon procured our horses, and with many blessings and good wishes from Dona Carolina, we started out.

Our way led along the main road, or camino real, until we reached Tzatlan, a small village, where we struck the wood trail. There we learned that about 4 p. m. Moses and his servant had passed. Theodoro had carefully studied the ground from La Chola to Tzatlan, and though the light was now failing rapidly we had no difficulty in recognizing the track of Dona Carolina's mare.

We rode hard. At times the way was bad, and we had to slacken our pace. Occasionally we were forced to duck our heads to preserve our eyes from some thorny bush, and once we rode for two miles through a swampy country where the gigantic trees, arching overhead, completely shut out all light. Once, when riding over a bushy mesa, my horse stopped and snorted, and there, ahead in the moonlight on the trail, stood a large jaguar, but only for an instant; then he turned and crashed through the bushes.

At midnight we stopped beside a small creek and watered the horses and stretched our legs. Oh, how sore I was! I had never ridden so hard before. How I wished for a telegraph line, and I wondered if Herodias suffered as much when she chased her wandering Jew.

About 5 o'clock in the morning Theodoro, who was ahead, stopped, and I rode up to him. "What is it?" I asked.

"We are now," answered Theo, "about half a mile from Panuco. I think we had better try and stop them here. We have traveled fast, and I don't believe they have passed this point."

I agreeing, we turned down an arroyo and reached the camino real. Here Theodoro made a close scrutiny of the ground by the aid of a couple of lighted matches and assured me that Moses had not yet passed.

We tied our horses a few yards back in the wood, and selecting a large clump of mesquite to hide behind waited with anxious hearts the coming of the Jew.

It seemed that we had waited an age, and I was beginning to despair. The day commenced to dawn and the moon to pale, when we heard a rattle of hoofs and stones, and Theodoro said to me, "Here he comes; he is about 300 yards away." I hastily looked at the cartridges and cocked the shotgun that I had brought along in preference to a revolver. It was loaded heavily in each barrel with buckshot.

Nearer and nearer came the sounds, and looking through the foliage I could see in the dim light Moses and his servant. They were asleep. The mare, tired from her all night trip, was walking slowly.

I stepped out from behind the bush. The mare gave a snort and stopped. The mozo awoke him with a jerk, and seeing two men with guns leveled on his master valorously turned tail and went clattering down the road, leaving the pack mule and Moses to our tender mercies.

"Get off your horse, doctor," I cried.

He made an involuntary move toward his revolver, then looked down the barrels of our guns and concluded that it was best to do as I wished.

"That's right," I said. "Now throw up your hands. I don't wish to detain you unnecessarily, doctor, but I would like the money you so kindly changed for me."

Theodoro now stepped up, and while I covered Moses he disarmed him and went through his pockets, grip, blankets and saddlebags, but all he could find in money was $246.

"Where is the rest of my money, doctor?" I asked.

"I lost it cock fighting at Don Ignacio's," he replied.

"All right, then. Your jewelry will be good for $200, and when you get settled in some other country I shall draw on you at sight for the balance."

How his black eyes gleamed with anger at me! Theodoro relieved him of his watch and attempted to take the ring from his hand, but as he did so Moses jerked his hand away and started to run.

"Stop," I cried, "or I'll shoot! Deliver that ring or I'll blow your head off."

He stopped, and with a voice full of sorrow said: "It's no use. I knew it would come to this. Fool that I was to believe that I could in some manner circumvent the predictions of this ring! There, take it." And with a gesture full of bitterness he hurled it at my feet. "May it trouble you as it has me. It has five times unerringly predicted disaster to me, and do my best I cannot escape. Yet I could not bear to part with this stone. It possessed a horrible hold on me. I could not live without knowing the future. Now I am glad it is gone."

"Never mind about me," I replied. "I'll take the chances of the bad luck to come. I ought now to take you back to the jefe, and let him ship you over to Vera Cruz to answer for your crimes there"—he winced at this—"but I shall be more merciful. I know that a Mexican prison is as much to be dreaded as hades, so here is your empty revolver and $5 in silver. My revenge has come quickly, according to your wish, doctor. Now go and let your presence be scarce hereafter in La Chola. You may take the mule."

He climbed on the pack saddle, spurred up the mule and quickly vanished down the road.

Theodoro and I returned to La Chola at our leisure. I gave the watch to him, settled the doctor's board bill, returned the mare, and kept the balance of the money and the ring myself.

So far I have been fortunate. You see the central sun shines brilliantly.—Roscoe Howard in San Francisco Argonaut.

HEROIC WOMEN.

Their Struggle Against a Common and Merciless Enemy.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS]



Woman's heroism is not evinced by fearlessness or enterprise in time of danger, but her courage and fortitude are unquestionable in time of suffering.

Think of the woman who smiles and tries to make those around her cheerful, while she is racked with the excruciating tortures of womb trouble.

Think of one who, day by day, begs her physician to help her, while the torture of tortures could not add to her misery.

Does she yield? No! She endures her agonies, and meets her friends with cheerfulness.

This is woman's heroism, and few men realize how prevalent they are. Physicians rarely render relief in such cases.

After twenty years of success, with ever-increasing popularity, *Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound is, to-day, woman's only sure and safe refuge from inflammation, ulceration, falling and displacement of the womb, ovarian trouble, leucorrhœa, painful and suppressed menstruations, kidney trouble, nervous prostration, and all manner of distressing and life-sapping female diseases.

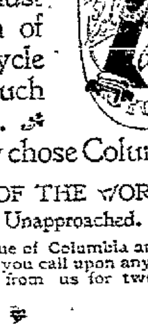
"O my sisters, believe what is told you of this wonderful medicine! Before I took it I had falling of the womb and leucorrhœa. My womb came down so badly I could not walk across the floor; the pain was excruciating; now all is so changed, and I am so happy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has saved me from a life of misery. Don't, don't suffer, I say, when a cure is so easily obtained."—MRS. WILLIAM HOWE, 163 Antoin Street, Detroit, Mich.

Ornamenting

It recently occurred to Tiffany & Co., the New York jewelers, to ornament a bicycle elaborately with gold, silver, and precious stones, believing that some wealthy customer would esteem so handsome a mount. They preferred to pay $100 each for

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For their purpose to using any other make of wheel. There must be no question of quality in a bicycle selected for such ornamentation. Therefore they chose Columbias



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Beautiful Art Catalogue of Columbia and Hartford Bicycles is free if you call upon any Columbia agent; by mail from us for two 2-cent stamps.

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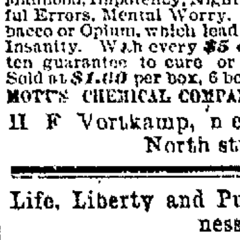
BEST and LARGEST BAR of Good Soap Ever Sold for 5c

Not the best CHEAP soap
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Restored Manhood.

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The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases of the generative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Failing or Lost Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Youthful Errors, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco or Opium, which lead to Consumption and Insanity. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sold at $1.00 per box, 6 boxes for $5.00. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

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OFFICIAL NOTICE

Is printed so that everybody may know it. It is important that you should know where to find us, for it wouldn't do to have people dropping dead in the street, not knowing where to find us, when we have a whole store full of medicines with which we gladly save all the lives we can. So, henceforth,

IF ANYTHING'S THE MATTER WITH YOU, GO TO THE POSTOFFICE.

The old postoffice, of course, not the new. There in the future, as in the past, you may feel sure your prescriptions will always be carefully compounded, and at reasonable prices.

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TELEPHONE CALL No. 84.

TALES OF THE TOWN.

The cycle show at Music hall closed last night.

There was no police court this morning.

C. P. Churchill, of Jackson, O., has been appointed cashier at the C., H. & D. freight depot.

Dr. Bates began a class in second term chemistry at the Lima College labratory, this morning.

The Thistle club was entertained this afternoon at the home of Mrs. T K. Wilkins, of South McDonald street.

The Rev. C. B. Crawford held Divine services at Sidney last evening The Episcopaleans there hope to have a church building in the near future.

The Ladies' Musical and Literary club held a reception yesterday afternoon, from 2 till 5, at the home of Mrs. Frank Wares, 341 Lanney avenue.

Next Sabbath will be Communion day in Trinity M. E. church, and in view of this, a preparatory service will be held this evening at 7 p. m. All invited.

The funeral of Mrs. Franklin White left the residence on East High street at 8 o'clock this morning and the remains were taken to Maysville for interment.

No word has been received from Topeka, Kansas, concerning the condition of Col O. N Lamison since Wednesday evening, when he was reported dying. Mr. and Mrs G. M Sprague and other relatives are waiting anxiously, expecting a telegram every hour, and think that Mr. Lamison must be improving, or some word would be received.

The Y's will meet in the lecture room of the Baptist church this evening at 7:30. Mrs. Rev. G. B. Morse has kindly consented to talk to the young ladies. Every member is urged to be present. Also all who are interested in the temperance cause. There is very important business to be transacted which concerns every member. Please take this as a personal invitation.

"Leotta"

"The most versatile and accomplished artist in her line on the rostrum of to-day."—*New York Herald.*

"Leota," April 24, Fauro Opera House.

15 cents—a crisp, snappy bargain in Dress Goods for wide awake buyers.
METELLUS THOMSON DRY GOODS CO
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Why Not Use Good

Sharp clean sand for cement and plaster work when you can get it at 7-12t G M. MCCULLOUGH'S.

"Leotta" Is a Talented Artist

"And is entitled to all the praise that has been showered upon her by critics everywhere."—*New York Record*

Fresh Fish at Arndt's.

J. M. Arndt, at 318 north Main street, has fresh fish for sale and will now keep them regularly. 1 2t

"Leota," April 24, Fauro Opera House.

The Prettiest Young Lady

in Lima always serves Crawford-Taylor 4 X Fancy Butter Crackers at her afternoon teas.

"Leota," April 24, Faurot Opera House.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Who They Are, Where They Have Been and are Going.

O. C. Strahn, of Ada, is in the city.

C. C. Ludwig, of Delphos, is in the city.

G. W. Fowler, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., is in the city.

Jack Shimp, of Canton, was in Lima yesterday.

Harry Gorman left this morning for Wapakoneta.

P. H. Fackler, of North Baltimore, was in the city this morning.

George W. Snyder, of Lexington, Ky., was in Lima last evening.

C. D. Stoughter, a well known traveling man, is registered at the Nortorop.

Miss Kuder, of Danville, Ill., is the guest of Miss Janie Porter, of west High street.

Mrs. M. J. Elwell and daughter, Miss Clara, of Columbus Grove, were in the city to day.

Mr. C. Kemphel and wife are visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Hover, of west Wayne street.

Miss Miller, of Van Wert, will spend Sunday with her mother and brother, of South West street.

J. C. Kiely and E. M Donnelly, missionaries from Hong Kong, China, are stopping at the Cambridge House.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Leahy, of North West street, and Mrs. H. Leahy, of North Main street, were called to Urbana last night by the death of Mrs. John Leahy.

Miss Daisy Craven returned to Lima this afternoon.—T. O. Wegar and Jacob Shaffer were at Lima today.—Harold Standish, of Lima, was in the city yesterday.—H. J. Weible was at Lima this morning.—Joseph Frederick, of Lima, was here yesterday.—[*Delphos Herald.*

The Man of War

And the woman of work both like Crawford-Taylor 4x Fancy Butter Crackers.

Pay your gas bill to-day and save the discount.

15 CENTS for All Wool Dress Goods at Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co., to-morrow. 1 2t

10c—Dinner—10c

Stewed chicken, gravy, mashed potatoes, hot biscuit, bread and butter, pickles and coffee. Lemon or mince pie 5c extra. Also a warm supper for 10c will be served by Disciple ladies in the Crossley block, between Elm and Spring, on Saturday, April 11th Good music. Ice cream and cake during the evening. Everybody welcome.

15 CENTS for All Wool Serges and Cashmeres, 36 inches wide, at The Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co. 1-2t

Everything Else is Good and Bad.

Why not crackers? All *cheap* crackers are tough, indigestible and injurious to the stomach. Crawford & Taylor's 4x Fancy Butter Cracker is light and crisp, and is especially recommended for children and invalids.

Susquehanna Roe Shad

and a choice supply of fresh caught Lake Fish at Kissel's.

Call for Moerlein Bock,

on tap at all the principal places. Finer than silk.
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Do Not Allow

Them to send you anything but Crawford-Taylor 4x Fancy Butter Crackers.

15 cents. Big chances in our Dress Goods Department.
METELLUS THOMSON DRY GOODS CO.
1-2t

"YOUR HANDS UP!"

John Schlegel Had a Desperate Encounter with Highwaymen,

Who Attempted to Rob Him on Baxter Street at 8.30 O'clock Last Night—Police Notified, but the Thugs Escaped.

The thieves in Lima are becoming desperately bold. Last evening another highway robbery occurred in the city, almost before it was dark. It occurred on the northeast corner of High and Baxter streets and under the glare of an electric light. The highwaymen were so bold that they did not take the precaution to mask themselves.

John Schlegel, who is a shoemaker and works under the New York shoe store, closed his shop about 8 o'clock last night and started for his home at 826 west High street. He walked west on North street to Baxter and then started to North street. When near North street he noticed two young men, one a small fellow and the other a medium-sized man. The smaller one asked Mr. Schlegel for a match. He handed him the match but did not stop. After he had gone a few steps farther on the little fellow hollowed, "Here, Mister," but by this time Schlegel became suspicious that all was not as it should be and hastened on. The two men separated and the little fellow crossed the street at the crossing and came up in front of Mr. Schlegel and drawing a revolver in his face ordered him to throw up his hands. Schlegel was taken by surprise and his first impulse was to surrender, but on second thought he resolved to resist them. He answered "No." The larger man had come up from behind, and the little fellow told him to "go after the man." Schlegel knocked the revolver from his assailant's hand and attempted to pick it up off the ground, when he was struck on the back of the head with something that left two impressions in the scalp. At the same time the little fellow struck him between the eyes with what seemed to be a slung-shot. They did not succeed in knocking him down, however, and Schlegel secured the gun, pressed it against the fellow's breast and pulled the trigger, but it would not go off, not being self-acting The little fellow then grabbed the glasses from Schlegel's eyes. All the time the larger one was trying to go through his pockets, but failed. He also attempted to pull his gold watch from his vest pocket, but Schlegel pressed his arm down on the pocket and held it fast. The chain was broken apart and the ring in the stem was pulled from its sockets The fight was now becoming desperate and Schlegel called for help The little fellow threw his hand on Schlegel's mouth and attempted to smother his cries. The robber's third finger found its way into Schlegel's mouth, who closed his jaws fiercely and bit the finger off at the first joint.

Some people were heard coming west on High street and the robbers became frightened and ran. The little man picked up Schlegel's soft hat and took it with him. This was all the booty they secured. Schlegel gathered himself together and hurried home, and found himself coverer with blood.

To-day the back part of his head is very sore and his eyes are black from the blow received on the nose After he had washed the blood from his face, Schlegel visited police headquarters and told what had happened, but all efforts to locate or capture the perpetrators of such a bold attack have proven fruitless. Mr. Schlegel thinks it was home talent that attempted to rob him, and says that at another time, not long since, and in the same place two persons, whom he believes to have been the same ones, asked him for a match, but that time he had none to give them.

Other persons that pass this corner of an evening have lately noticed a couple of young men who acted mysteriously. Mr. Schlegel is of the opinion that they can be discovered and caught.

In one of his trousers pockets Mr. Schlegel had about forty dollars, which the larger man attempted to secure but could not get his hand into the pocket. Mr. Schlegel was greatly frightened and says he would have succeeded in killing the small one had the trigger worked. When the revolver was knocked from the robber's hands the sides of the handle to the weapon were broken and afterwards picked up and are now in the possession of the police.

STREET TALK.

Gen. L. F. Ellis, National Commander U. V. U, has made ex Mayor Huddle, of North Baltimore, an honorary member of his staff.

* *

Fred S. Kelly, of Sharon, Pa., deputy president of the Protected Home Circle, who has been in this city for several weeks past in the interest of Lima Circle 210, left this afternoon for Findlay, where he will be stationed for the next few weeks. Mr. Kelly is a thorough gentleman, and during his stay here he made many friends who will always remember him as a pleasant, genial man with whom acquaintance was a pleasure. Last night at the regular semi-monthly meeting of Lima Circle, the members presented Mr Kelly with a handsome and costly silver-mounted cane as an emblem of their high esteem.

* *

At the election of members of the Board of Education in London, Ohio, last Monday, Mrs. A. J. Strain, formerly Miss Kate Pangle, was elected as one of the Democratic members. Mrs. Strain taught in the public schools of Lima for a number of years and was one of the most successful teachers in the corps. She will be a valuable member of the London Board of Education Her many friends in Lima congratulate her upon the success of her first campaign, and at the same time congratulate the Board of Education of London for having secured so practical and valuable a member as Mrs. Strain will prove.

In commenting upon the result of the election a London paper says: "There was quite a demonstration over the victory in Dr. Strain's office about 8 o'clock. Mrs Strain was present and a large number of people gathered to congratulate her. Tin horns were used by the dozens The lady addressed the large crowd from the stairway, thanking the crowd for the honor."

DOWN AGAIN.

Still Another Three Cent Reduction in the Price of Crude Oil.

The Standard Oil company made another reduction in the price of North and South Lima and Indiana crude oil to-day. The reduction was three cents per barrel, leaving North Lima oil worth 74 cents per barrel and South Lima and Indiana oil worth 64 cents per barrel.

There were no changes in the prices of eastern oil.

SIXTH ANNIVERSARY

Of the Opening of the Mammoth Clothing House.

Fittingly Celebrated by the Enterprising Proprietors of the House Yesterday.

As it became six years ago yesterday, when first thrown open to the public, the Mammoth Clothing House is yet the most popular clothing house in Lima, and one of the greatest and most enterprising establishments of its kind in Northwestern Ohio

Yesterday a celebration of the sixth anniversary of the first opening of the store, in the form of an elaborate Easter opening, marked another epoch in the history of the great store. The place was a scene of beauty, where a monster crowd of appreciative visitors could be seen coming and going at any time between the hours of 9 o'clock yesterday morning and 10 o'clock last night. The spacious business room had been decorated for the occasion by Mrs E E Rogers, the popular florist, and it presented a scene of beauty throughout. Blooming flowers and stately palms lined the aisles on each side and screened the balcony of music in the northwest corner, while the refreshing green twines of smilax were found in almost every conceivable nook and corner. The Opera House orchestra, led by Prof. E H. Frey, occupied the balcony of music during almost the entire time, and rendered beautiful and appropriate orchestral selections.

The visitors began to arrive at the store at 9 o'clock in the morning, and from that hour until the place was closed last night there was a continual stream of people wending their way from the entrance through the flower lined aisles to the exit. The inclement weather was no hindrance to the most complete success of the opening. More people could not have been expected had the weather been as to-day. Each and every visitor who passed through the store received a souvenir and a pleasing word of welcome from one or another of the many genial and obliging clerks.

The place, as a clothing house of the highest grade, could not be more completely or properly stocked than it was yesterday and may always be found. Enormous shipments of spring goods had been received prior to the opening day, and a magnificent and entirely complete line was displayed in the most advantageous manner.

While the house had thousands of old friends, many new ties of friendship were created yesterday, and the great house is made still greater in Northwestern Ohio. 1t

Meat Market Reopened

I have reopened my meat store on north Main street, with a new line of meats at lowest prices. The store is now completely under my charge. You are invited to call and see my stock I will always be on hand to attend personally.
2 2t THOS. DOWNEY.

25 cents. Largest selection and best values in the city. Dress Goods.
METELLUS THOMSON DRY GOODS CO.

Only Ten Cents

For a good dinner or supper in the Crossley block, between Elm and Spring, on Main. The Disciple ladies invite you.

15 cents—a crowd coaxing price. All Wool Dress Goods 36 wide—at Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co.
1 2t

All Rambler Bicycles

Give satisfaction. Call and see them before buying elsewhere.
m w f HAUENSTEIN & Co.

CALUMET CLUB

Capt. Walter A. Tibbals a Farewell Reception.

The Club Rooms in the Metropolitan Block the Scene of the Elaborate Affair.

The Calumet Club rooms, at the corner of Main and North streets, were the scene of a most delightful reception last evening in honor of Mr. Walter A. Tibbals, a popular member of the club. Mr. Tibbals will leave Lima Sunday evening for New York, where he will engage in the importing commission business with his brother. He is one of Lima's most popular young men and has a host of friends who will be loth to see him leave. All who know him admire him, and it was this friendly feeling that prompted his club companions to tender him a farewell reception.

It was doubtless the most pleasant social affair ever given in the Calumet club rooms The large suite of rooms were most beautifully and artistically decorated with smilax, cut flowers and potted plants. Messrs. Will Terry and Fred Thomas received the guests and welcomed them to the rooms in a most happy manner. The party amused themselves with progressive pedro and dancing. Miss Sallie Cross was fortunate in winning the most points in the pedro series, and received for her skill a pretty silver-mounted card case Immediately following the card game a dainty luncheon was nicely served by caterer King. After the luncheon the party indulged in dancing until a late hour.

The event of the evening was when Mr. Cloyd Brotherton, in an "oratorical" address, presented Mr. Tibbals with a parting offering from the club. It was a large box in which was inclosed a tiny perfume bottle. He had difficulty in finding the bottle. Mr. Tibbals' feelings prevented him from making any response.

As the party was about to leave they all joined in singing "Farewell," and it was then that Mr. Tibbals realized that he had many staunch friends at Lima who were sorry to have him go, and they all wished him a happy and successful career at his future home in New York city.

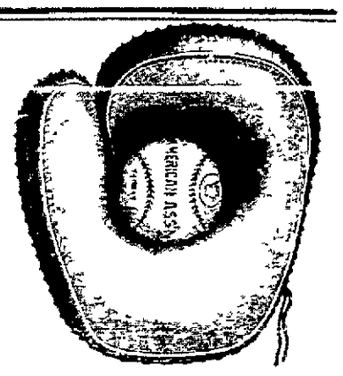
The sweet music that was rendered by the Manhattan Mandolin club added greatly to the pleasure of the evening

Those who were present were

Misses Margaret Holdridge, Helen Coss, Lillian Kline, Carrie Corey, Inez Lowe, Baise Hutchinson, Margaret Ellis, Fannie Boone, Olive Grafton, Pearl Grafton, Lenora Leete Belle Roberts, Sallie Cross, Janette Porter, Francis Colvin, Mr and Mrs Hugh Cameron, and Messrs. Harry Moulton, Harry Waldren, Kent Holland, Mike Purtscher, Thorn Mitchell, Jerry Orthwein, Ed Johnston, Wm. Van Note, Steve Churchill, Alf Creps, Peter Spellacy, Jno. Robey, Vervil DeGrief, Mr McIndoe, Cloyd Brotherton and Walter A. Tibbals.

Among the guests from out of town were Harry W. Taylor, of New York; Geo. W. Snyder, of Lexington, Ky: Jack Shimp, of Canton, and Miss Keeder, of Danville, Ill.

15 CENTS TO DAY for All Wool Dress Goods at Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co. 1 2t



Balls. Mitts, Bats, Masks, Belts.

Complete Line of Base Ball Goods.

DOWNARD & SON.

Books, Wall Paper and Sporting Goods.

WANTED

WANTED—Business man to travel Permanent situation. McGregor, 1130 Caxton Bld'g, Chicago, Ill 1t

WANTED—Good woman in kitchen Also young man to wait on table for his board Apply to Hotel Cambridge. 2-3t

WANTED—A few private customers to furnish butter to by the year Prices reasonable Address B 155, Lima, O 1 3t

WANTED—At once, a small house or part of a house conveniently located Address "House," care TIMES. 1 3t

WANTED—The acquaintance of elderly gentleman by a middle aged lady One who will assist her financially Address Mrs Oliver Wood, gen. delivery, Toledo, O.

WANTED—Good girl to do general housework, at 515 north McDonald st. 9 6t

FOR SALE—Cheap, pony, cart, harness, saddle and bridle. Call at 329 north West street, R. W MELLY. 8 6t

FOR SALE—HOUSE—A two-story frame house, on lot 50 feet by 180 on west side of north Union street, north of North street, on alley Seven rooms, three closets, good pantry and cellar, good water, 1 0 barrel filtered cistern, artificial and natural gas in every room Fine fruit on lot. Enquire of R W Melly 329 north West street
Apr 8 9 10 11 13-14 20 21 22 23 24-25 27

AGENTS WANTED—For the new book "Pearl Bryan, or the Ft Thomas Tragedy" Great seller Sample copy and terms 50c Barclay & Co, 210 E Fourth st., Cincinnati, Ohio 43 12t

Plenty of Fine

Country butter, 16c per pound, and choice kettle rendered lard, 3½ pounds for 25c, at the Enterprise Grocery, 115 east Market street. 0 2t

15 cents—price persuading Dress Goods Sale. See what fifteen cents will buy at Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co. 1 2t

THE WAUGH SHOE STORE

LIBERAL in Prices; LIBERAL in Bargains;
LIBERAL in Sociability.

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We have effected an arrangement with a large manufacturer and dealer in art goods by which we can place in every home in Allen county a beautiful, hand made oil painting, 22x36, framed in 4½ inch gilt moulding, absolutely

FREE!

Of cost to you. These handsome paintings would ornament the walls of any parlor, and we are anxious to

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We are the people that sell good goods cheap. Our customers tell us so and we believe it. We sell them on

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This store will pursue the same business methods in the future as in the past; the same salesmen following the same old

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SQUARE DEALING, GOOD GOODS,
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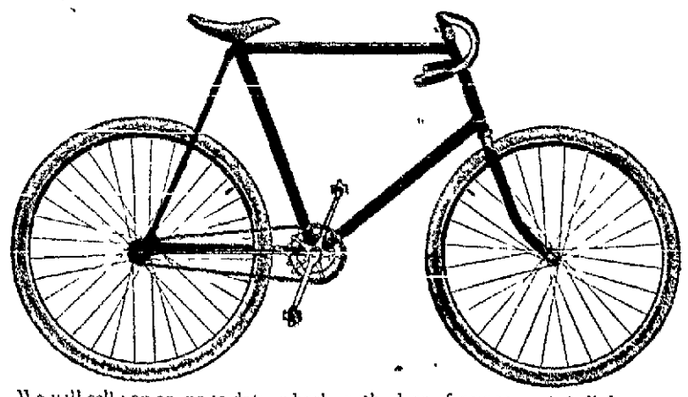
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REMINGTON BICYCLES.

For finish, style, material, workmanship and durability, the Remington has no peer in the Bicycle world.



We will sell you an up-to-date wheel, with drop forgings and ball bearings all around for $50 00 Also carry the largest stock of Buggies, Carriages and Wagons in northwestern Ohio, *pay no rent* and can defy competition Call and examine stock.

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